THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

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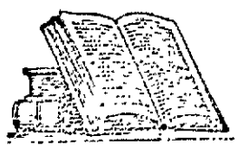
"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XVI. GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1832. NO. 29.



SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE public is informed, that a fresh supply of Sunday School Books, has lately been received at the Depository of the "Adams County Sunday School Union." The publications of the Am. S. S. U. & others suitable for Sunday School Libraries, may be obtained by calling at the house of Mrs. Paxton, where the Depository is kept. The following is a catalogue of some of the books now on hand:—

Biblical Antiquities, in 2 vol.
Evidences of the Christian Religion,
Youth's Library, in 15 vol.
Biblical Geography,
Destruction of Jerusalem,
Pierre and his Family,
The Week,
Laborers in the East,
Help to the Gospels.
Dictionary of the Bible, by Dr. Alexander,
" " by Malcome,
" of the N. Test. by Dwight,
Biblical Studies.
Teacher's Assistant,
Life of Luther—of Francke—of Oberlin—of Spencer—of Brainard—of Poyson—of St. Paul—of Martin—of Swartz—of Mrs. Judson—of Mrs. Newel.
Swan's Letters on Missions,
Observations upon the Peloponnesus,
James' Christian Father's Present,
Persecuted Family,
Memoirs of Howard,
Life of Washington,
History of the Church,
Judson's Questions, vol. 1, 2, 3, 4,
Hymn Books (various binding,)
Sunday School Requisites, &c. &c.

May 8. tf

LOOK OUT!

THE Subscriber intending to visit the Western Country by the 1st of June, has retired from business for the express purpose of settling his books.

The PLATING business will be carried on, under the firm of "Danner & Co."

All those indebted to him either by note or book account, for Merchandize, Plating or otherwise, must call and settle the same by the 25th inst—as they may depend no longer indulgence will be given.

J. B. DANNER.

May 8. 3t

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg,

May 1, 1832.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

3 PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock paid in—which will be paid to the Stockholders, on or after the 8th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

May 8. 3t

New School.

THE Subscriber has opened, in the house occupied by Mr. John Harbaugh, in York street,

A SCHOOL,

for the tuition of Children. The following branches are taught, to wit:—

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, &c.

☞Parents and Guardians, intrusting Children to him, may depend that every attention will be paid them.

H. J. SCHREINER.

May 8. 3t

ATTENTION MILITIA!

THE 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, P. M. will parade on *Friday the 18th inst.* at the house of George Myers, Arendisville; the 2d, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 19th*—The line on both days will be formed at 11 o'clock.

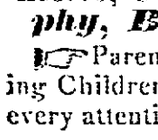
The Courts of Appeal will be held on *Monday the 11th of June*—for the 1st Battalion, at the house of James King; for the 2d, at Joseph Shepherd's.

M. C. CLARKSON, *Col.*

May 8. 1p

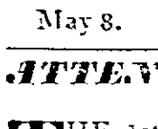
STRAYS.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, about two weeks since,



A Brown Horse,

about 15 years old, with a small stripe down the forehead, and four white feet; also, a large



Dark Bay Mare,

about 7 years old, with a stripe down her forehead. The owner or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

MICHAEL SCHLOSSER.

May 8. tf

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

POETRY.

THE MERIDIAN OF LIFE.

The sparkling joys that bubbled on the stream
Of early days have vanished as a dream,
The laughing boy, the ardent youth, gives place
Full soon to sober manhood's thoughtful face:
The life, that seemed one joyous day of spring,
With buoyant spirits, ever on the wing,
From idle flights has been compelled to bow—
The flowers that strew'd youth's path are faded now.

Thus let them die, that we may sooner soar
To hopes above this earth, not sought before;
Now, while the noon of life may give us time,
Ere evening shadows on our path decline;
That when our sun has set, and life is o'er,
An endless morn may rise, and vain regrets no more.

THE TWO EAGLES.

A negro boy, at work in a field, in Goochland county, Va. [says the Alexandria Gazette.] "was suddenly startled by a noise in the air, resembling thunder. Upon looking up to discover whence it proceeded, he saw two birds at an immense height in the air, engaged in a desperate combat."—which finally brought them to the ground together, with talons interlocked. He threw himself on them, and *wrung their necks.* They were Bald Eagles.

Kings of the air! your wings were free
With thundercloud to roam,
And the rich breath of liberty
Was in your glorious home!

Ye look'd upon our hills with mirth,
Upon our hills and shores;
For we were crawling on the earth,
And heaven itself was yours!

Had ye, as brothers, still soar'd on,
Your wings were flapping yet;
And the same eyes that hail'd, at dawn,
Had watch'd the sun, at set.

Ye are an omen of *our* fate,
With nobler issue rife,
When brotherhood's forgot for hate,
And peaceful love for strife.

A frown—low, low our country lies;
A blow—the funeral pall!
When worlds, that fear'd her in her rise,
May trample, in her fall!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The truth and beauty of the annexed extract from the Portland Advertiser, will be acknowledged by every one who reads it:

How beautiful is woman adorning the social circle! How enchanting at her own home, throwing around her the fascination of sweetness, delicacy, purity of feeling, and the accomplishments that diversify life and make it so agreeable! What picture so delightful as the lovely female at her own fireside, in all the sensitiveness of uncorrupted feeling—her heart as pure as heaven—her conversation glowing with innocence and content, and her countenance sparkling with delight. If she has a husband, he hurries to such a home with all the earnestness of a mariner to his haven. If she be a sister, the brother feels, there is no place like home. The divinity that sits there, consecrates every thing. The welcomed return, the smile, the kindness, the efforts to please, the delight in giving pleasure, make home the temple of his affections. Surely a spectacle like all this is a copy of the more exalted destiny that awaits us. But change the sister, or the wife, to the fashionable woman. Transfer her from her own household gods to the theatre of the cold world, where all is acting—ACTING—a mere masquerade—a mingled confusion of tragedy, and farce, of comedy and melo drama. Watch the change of feeling—the loss of that keen sensibility, the contamination of the heart, the blight of the affections, the wreck of the woman—and the creation of a puppet, it may be beautiful for a while and profuse in ornaments,—but nothing more nor less than a puppet ingulphed in fashion. The thoughts are changed. Home is desecrated.—The mind wastes its energies upon fripperies and trifles. The health is prostrated by constant dissipation.—The round is run. All is over; and the past and the present are darkened by regrets, dissatisfaction and discontent. No one can witness a beautiful girl bounding from school in the exultation of youthful spirits and the flush of health, perfectly confident that all she hears is TRUE and all she sees is REALITY, without feeling come over him the gloomy presage, that this beauty, these spirits, this sincerity of the heart, are to be sacrificed on the altar of fashion—and that the now innocent, charming, natural girl is soon to be the flirt, the jilt, the coquette—or the parrot that prates any thing, and every thing, that fashion dictates.

Quaker and Slave Captain.—Some years since, when ships were allowed to freight with that inhuman commodity, *slaves*, the captain of a slave ship owed a large sum of money to to a Quaker in the town of N——. The captain knowing the excellent Quaker's abhorrence to the slave traffic, and the scrupulous care with which he avoided any participation in such unholy gains, made it a point to say, whenever he went to propose payment of his debt to the Quaker, that the money he tendered was received in payment for slaves on his last voyage: the Quaker, in consequence, would conscientiously decline receiving his pay at that time. The captain came to the determination of taking a profitable advantage of these scruples by procuring evidences to accompany him to witness his last legal tender of the money. The captain counted out the amount of the debt upon the table, remarked to the Quaker that he had received the sum for slaves, that it was the last time he should offer payment, and that if it was not received he should consider the debt as null and void. The Quaker deliberately deposited the money in his hat, saying, *Friend, the man that will steal will not scruple to lie; therefore, I do not believe thee came dishonestly by this money.* The Quaker walked away, and left the captain and his friends feeling somewhat as though they had drawn—A BLANK.

Badger's Mes.

Extraordinary Case.—We find the following extraordinary case in the Lancet of Saturday se'nnight, where it is published on the authority of Mr. Hoare, M. R. C. S. of Warminster.—The wife of Mr. Higgins, a farmer of Baltonsborough, near Glastonbury, Somerset, having brought him three daughters in succession, and no son, he was so disconcerted at the repeated disappointment, that he vowed, should his next child be a daughter, he would never speak to her. On the approach of his wife's confinement, he repeated this vow. To his great joy his wife gave birth to a *son*, and nothing occurred to lessen his satisfaction until the child began to speak. To his astonishment and distress he then found that while the boy would readily address his mother and sisters, and, indeed, any female, nothing could induce him to utter a word to his father, or any male person This singularity continued during the whole of his father's life (thirty years;) entreaties, threats, and promises, were of no avail, and the unhappy man frequently bewailed, with tears, the distressing consequence of his rash vow. On the death of Mr. Higgins, which happened about two months since, the young man, to the astonishment of all who knew him, began to speak fluently to males as well as females, although for thirty years previously he had never been heard to utter a word to any one of the former sex. Mr. Higgins had no other son. The young man is in good health, and is ready, as are his mother and sisters, and many other respectable persons, to attest the truth of this narrative.—*Geneva N. Y. Constellation.*

Heat of the Sun.—Many experiments have been made to determine the heat of the Sun, or the intensity of his rays, when concentrated in the focus of a lens or by reflecting mirrors. Among these may be mentioned the experiments made by Dr. Harris and Dr. Desaguliers, with a mirror constructed by Mr. Nilotte. It was three feet eleven inches. A fossil shell was calcined by it in seven seconds; tale began to calcine in forty seconds; a silver sixpence melted in seven and a half seconds; a copper half-penny melted in twenty seconds; tin melted in three seconds; cast iron in sixteen seconds; bone was calcined in four seconds. So powerful are the sun's rays, when condensed by burning glasses, that it is said Archimedes set fire to the Roman fleet at the siege of Syracuse, by a combination of three glasses; and Buffon in the year 1757, constructed a reflecting mirror of 158 panes of glass, moveable on hinges, which set wood on fire at the distance of one hundred and fifty feet, and melted lead at one hundred and forty-five feet.

If we behold with an unprejudiced eye, the dispensations of Providence, we shall find that the sun rises on the wicked as on the good, that the rain descends on the just as on the unjust: if these were really the rewards and punishments of Heaven; those who know affliction might mourn—those who are happy might rejoice; but we are taught that sorrow often marks the footsteps of the virtuous, while the vicious are upheld by prosperity. Vice may for a time banish reflection—thought may be lulled into security—but the hour at length arrives when dissipation and sensual indulgence cease to captivate—when the slave of intemperance awakens to the bitter forebodings of an hereafter, and in the anguish of a breaking heart acknowledges there is no peace for the wicked.

Human Nutrition.—At the Academy of Sciences in Paris, a letter was lately read from Mr. Rouin, a young Physician of eminent ability, in which he vindicated the nutritive properties of Gallatene, and pointed out the absolute necessity of salt entering in the regimen of animals upon whom the effect of different alimentary substances was to be tried.

As a proof of the manner in which animal strength may be supported, he related the remarkable fact, that in travelling through some forests in Colombia in 1825, he and his guides, being entirely without provisions, were compelled to eat five pair of sandals (made of untanned leather, softened by damp) and a deer skin apron, which they roasted and masticated. In the latter operation, two hours were occupied in getting through the third part of the sole of a sandal. This singular aliment supported their strength, and tho' the journey which was to have lasted only two days, occupied fourteen, they arrived at its termination in good health. They occasionally ate the core of the palm trees, but found that it sustained their strength much less than a piece of the roasted leather.

Resignation.—Some years since, Mr.——, of Ruxbury, Mass. a very covetous man, lost his only son, James—an event which overwhelmed him with sorrow. The minister came to comfort him and in the course of conversation remarked, that such chastisements of Providence were *mercies in disguise;* that although in the death of his son he had suffered a severe and irreparable misfortune, yet, undoubtedly, his own reflections had already suggested some sources of consolation. 'Yes,' exclaimed the weeping but still *provident* father, 'Jim was a *monstrous eater.*'

A person once observed to an ancient Greek philosopher, that it was a great happiness to *have* what *we desire.* The sage replied, but it is much greater happiness to *desire nothing* but what *we have.*

In a fashionable novel the author says, "Lady Emma, trembled, grew pale, and immediately *fainted;*" but the printer accidentally put a *p* for an *f*, rendering it, "grew pale and immediately *painted!*"

New fashioned Calash.—Mr. Printer: My wife's coat of arms is composed of a needle, bodkin, scissors, &c. and she enjoys it so much when every part of her paraphernalia is put in requisition, that she has often two or three dress makers around her busily employed.—The other day when I went home to tea, Miss Thimble was plying at the needle at a great rate.

"Miss Thimble, (said I,) that's a very great improvement in the article of calashes"

"What's an improvement?" inquired the fair seamstress.

"Why, (replied I.) having your outside rattans only eighteen inches in circumference, by which means the calash can only be attached to the back part of the head, leaving the frizzes, forehead, and face, beautifully exposed."

'What do you mean?' said she.

"I am speaking of the improvement in that calash you are making," said I.

'Ha, ha, ha,!' vociferated the little impertinent Miss, 'this is the lining for a sleeve, you great ninny.'

"A lining for a sleeve!" exclaimed I, "for heaven's sake do let me see it."

I examined it; and by admeasurement found it to be thus: the length of the rattan at the aperture next the shoulder was 20 inches; that at the lower aperture 18 inches; that in the middle, or most bulbous part, 36 inches! the diameters of which may be ascertained sufficiently near, by taking a third of each number. How such an article may feel to the wearer, I pretend not to guess; but I should think a gentleman walking with a lady, and perceiving a bundle of rattans bringing up against his ribs at every step, would feel rather *distant.* *N. Bedford Gaz.*

Uxorious Exchange.—A most flagrant and deliberate violation of the sacred ties of matrimony took place in this neighborhood a few days ago. A mutual transfer of wives was made by an instrument of writing signed, sealed & delivered, which constituted what the parties might call a fair swop. This heathenish outrage on the rights of woman deserves the punishment of the pillory or bastinado, administered with plentiful liberality. There is, however, some slight mitigation of the offence in the voluntary and cheerful performance of the contract which took place on the part of the ladies. Certainly there was, in this, too much flexibility!

Pottsville Journal.

Among the Town officers chosen in Newburyport for the ensuing year, is a "weigher of onions." If his office gives him *steady* employment, we suspect he will have "*a drop in his eye,*" most of the time.

Evils in the journey of life, are like the hills which alarm travellers upon their road; they both appear great at a distance, but when we approach them we find that they are far less insurmountable than we had imagined.

THE HOUSTON OUTRAGE.

The following extract is a part of the Washington Globe's report of the testimony of Mr. Buckner, Senator from Missouri, in the case of Houston, before the House of Representatives. The cold indifference with which Mr. B. acknowledges he looked upon that savage scene, will long be remembered with disgust.

"As Stanberry approached nearer, he appeared to halt in his place.—Houston asked if that was Mr. Stanberry; he replied, very politely, and bowing at the same time, 'Yes, sir;' then, said Houston, you are the damned rascal; and with that struck him with a stick which he held in his hand. Stanberry threw up his hands over his head and staggered back, his hat fell off, and he exclaimed 'Oh, don't.' Houston continued to follow him up, and continued to strike him. After receiving several severe blows, Stanberry turned, as I thought to run off. Houston at that moment sprung upon him in the rear, Stanberry's arms hanging down apparently defenceless.

He seized him and attempted to throw him, but was not able to do so.—Stanberry carried him about on the pavement some little time; whether he extricated himself, or Houston thrust him from him, I am not able to determine. I thought he thrust him from him; as he passed him, he struck him and gave him a trip, Stanberry fell; when he fell he still continued to halloo; indeed he hallooed all the time pretty much, except when they were scuffling.—I saw Stanberry, after having received several blows, put out both hands in this way, he then lying on his back. I did not discover what was in his hands, or if any thing was; but I heard a sound like the snapping of a gun lock, and I saw particles of fire. Houston appeared to take hold of Stanberry's hands, and took something from them, which I could not see. After that, Houston stood up more erect, still beating Stanberry with a stick over the head, arms, and sides; Stanberry still kept his hands spread out. After Houston's giving him several other blows, he lay on his back and put up his feet; Houston then struck him elsewhere. Mr. Stanberry, after having received several blows, ceased to halloo, and lay, as I thought, perfectly still. All this time I had not spoken to either of the parties or *interfered in any manner whatever.* I now thought Stanberry was badly hurt *or perhaps killed,* from the manner in which he lay. I stepped up to Houston to tell him to desist, but without being spoken to, he quit of his own accord."

It seems that Georgia is still proceeding in her unconstitutional extension of jurisdiction over the Cherokees. A person of that tribe, it is stated in a Macon paper, was on the first of last month confined in jail and to be tried in Campbell County for murder. A Georgia Court, under the treaties and laws of the U. States, has no more right to put him on trial, than a Court in New Jersey. She has the power to sentence and to execute him, as she has done in one instance before, after measures have been taken to bring the matter before the proper tribunal; but it is neither more nor less than *murder* under the *forms* of law. So long as the Executive shall, to say the least, waver and hesitate respecting the performance of his sworn duty, and public Journals enjoying his patronage, and supposed to speak his sentiments, shall continue to encourage Georgia in her disregard of the laws of the Union, it is idle to hope that she will desist. Wrong and injury are done our *allies,* for whose protection the nation's faith has been pledged over and over again, and the special guardian of that faith, winks at all.—When the *Indians* violated treaties, we punished them with war and desolation: slew their warriors, drove their families from their houses, and destroyed their villages, and it was all right, *for they had broken their faith.* But when the injury comes from us, and the Red men invoke these same treaties, not to justify reprisals, but to ask their fulfilment, peaceably and according to the interpretation of our own judges—why then—*they are not binding.* Party feeling may excuse, and even applaud conduct such as this: but when the future historian shall record the events of the times, he will mark it as a foul blot upon our fame, and the united voice of impartial posterity will sanction the decision. *Newark Dai. Adv.*

Population of Russia.—According to the latest estimate, the male population of the Russian Empire, amounts to 22,000,000. If to this be added the females, computed at somewhat fewer numbers than the male, as well as the population of Poland and Finland, which is estimated at 5,800,000, the entire population of Russia will be scarcely short of 49,000,000.

A general Convention of Sunday School teachers is to be held in Philadelphia on the 23d inst.

VENDUE.

WILL be Sold at Public Sale, on *Friday the 11th day of May inst.* at the late residence of SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq. deceased, in Cumberland township, a great variety of Personal Property, viz.

Horses, 2 year old Colts,
MILCH COWS.
28 head of good STEERS,
about 4 years old,
40 head of SHEEP,

a broad-wheel Wagon, Oats and Corn by the bushel, Hay by the ton, together with many other articles of Household Furniture and Farming Utensils, which it is unnecessary to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

THE EXECUTORS.

May 1. ts

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Enrolled Militia of the 2nd Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

ARE required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz:—

IN COMPANIES, on *Monday the 7th of May next*, at such places as the Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS, as follows, viz. The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on *Monday the 14th*; the 2d do. of do. on *Tuesday the 15th*;

The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on *Wednesday the 16th*; the 2d do. of do. on *Thursday the 17th*;

The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on *Friday the 18th*; and the 2d do. of do. on *Saturday the 19th of May next*—unless the Commanding Officers, shall direct REGIMENTAL Trainings instead thereof.

The "York & Adams County Liberty Battalion," & the "American Union Batt." will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officers may direct.

THE VOLUNTEERS

within the bounds of the 89th and 90th Regiments, not attached to the Battalion, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection.

THE APPEALS:

For the Militia, on *Monday the 11th of June next*; for the Volunteers, on *Monday the 5th of November next.*

J. SANDERS,
Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade, 5th Div. Pennsylvania Militia.

April 3, 1832. tp

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 29th day of May next*, to wit:

The account of Martin Carl, Administrator of the estate of Martin Carl, deceased.

The account of David Eicker, Administrator of the estate of John Mixel, deceased.

The account of John Bomgartner & Daniel Geiselman, Executor of the estate of Daniel Geiselman, deceased.

The account of John Wolford, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Cato, deceased.

The account of James A. Thompson, Administrator of the estate of Hugh Bigham, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bushey, Administrator of the estate of Enoch Myers, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bushey, Executor of the estate of Margaret Bushey, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, Executor of the estate of William Bigham, deceased.

The account of Garret Cownover, Executor of the estate of Mary McIlvain, deceased.

The account of David Wills, Esq Administrator of the estate of Jacob Gilbert, deceased.

The account of George Fehl, Administrator of the estate of David Hoffman, deceased.

The account of Henry Myers, Executor of the estate of Peter Deardorff, deceased.

The account of Abraham Guise, Administrator of the estate of Barbara Guise, deceased.

The account of Martin Boyer, Executor of the estate of Jacob Hoover, d'd

The account of Hugh Denwiddie and David Denwiddie, Administrators of the estate of Hugh Denwiddie, dec'd.

The account of Henry Brinkerhoff, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Houghtelin, deceased

The account of Cornelius Lott and Henry Lott, Administrators of the estate of Cornelius Lott, deceased.

The account of Anthony Shorb and John Shenfelder, Administrators of the estate of Henry Will, deceased.

The account of Jacob Dellone and Martin Clunk, Administrators of the estate of Anthony Obold, deceased.

—ALSO—

The Guardianship account of John Hostetter, Guardian of Margaret and James Warner.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 24, 1832. 4t

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

ESTHER LASHELLS,

LATE of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, to wit:—Eleanor Donaldson, William Clark, Walter Clark, (who is since deceased, leaving issue, six children, two of whom, to wit, Henry, and Emily, are now of full age, and the remaining four, to wit, Eleanor, George, Thomas, and Michael, are yet infants) John Clark, (since deceased, without leaving lawful issue,) Michael Clark, and Ralph Lashells, (since deceased, leaving issue, to wit, Margaret, intermarried with John P. M'Clay, Eleanor, intermarried with Brown M'Clay, Walter C., & James,)—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Monday the 28th day of May inst.* on a certain Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, and known on the general plan of said borough as number sixty-eight, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining—to make partition thereof to & among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 1, 1832. ti

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

The petition of David Beecher, son-in-law of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, was read to the Court, setting forth that the said Jacob lately died intestate, having, in his lifetime, made advancements to several of his heirs—and praying the Court to grant a Rule on the heirs of said Intestate, to appear at the next Orphans' Court, to shew cause why Auditors should not be appointed to ascertain and adjust the advancements made to the respective heirs of the said Jacob, &c. Whereupon

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the heirs of said Intestate, viz.: Margaretta Gilbert (widow), Barney Gilbert, (who has released his interest in said estate, Susanna, intermarried with Bernhart Gilbert, (whose share is sold to T. Stevens,) Molly, intermarried with Jacob Arendt, Catharine, intermarried with Michael Crowl, Elizabeth, intermarried with Michael Saltzgiver, who died before the said Jacob, leaving issue, Henry, Daniel, Margaret, Michael, Eliza, and Sophia Saltzgiver, all minors; Sally, intermarried with Daniel Herr, John Gilbert, (eldest son) Jacob Gilbert, George Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Sophia, intermarried with Col. Jacob Harman, and Mary, intermarried with David Beecher, or the Guardians of such as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on *Tuesday the 29th day of May inst* to show cause why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

May 1. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

MICHAEL FREY,

deceased, viz. Peter Frey, (the children of Christina Long, who died before her father,) Jacob Long, George Long, Samuel Long, David Long, and Catharine Long, intermarried with Samuel Slothower, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors—to appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule.

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 29th day of May inst.* to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

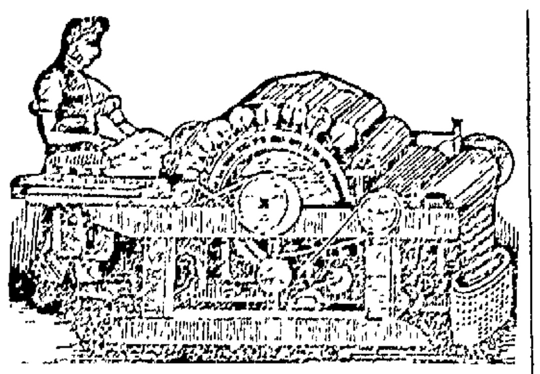
May 1. tc

1,000 *Bushels of LIME.*

THE Subscriber, living half a mile from Millers-Town, Adams county, offers to his Friends and the Public, 1000 bushels of FRESH LIME, at a low rate.

ROBERT SLEMMONS.

April 17. 4t



MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends, and the Public generally, that they have again taken the well-known Establishment on Middle Creek, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where they will, with the greatest promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,

OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO

Cloths, Cassinetts, Blankets, and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 7th of May, at the following places, viz:

Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township,
Johnston's Store, in Millers-Town,
Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill,
Wm. Ferree's, on Marsh-creek,
Epley's Mill, on Marsh-creek,
Christian Witmer's, on Tom's-creek,
Black's Mill, on Rock-creek,
John Yett's, Two Taverns,
Rufflesberger's Tavern, Balt. Road,
Sheets' Tavern, near Gettysburg,
Delaplane's Tavern, near Taney-Town,
Eline's Store, near Noll's Mill,
John Kephart's, at Troxell's Mill,
Capt. Sluss's,
Adam Lichtenwalter's, near Sell's Mill,
Gribble's Tavern, at Monocacy Bridge,
Widow Black's, and Baugher's Store, in Emmitsburg,
J. Ash's Tavern, and Danner & Ziegler's Store, in Gettysburg:

where they will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions therewith, to prevent mistakes.

☞Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

April 17. tf

COLUMBUS
Woollen Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has leased the

Fulling Establishment,

formerly known as *Adam Slyder's*, and, recently, as *Samuel Diller's* Carding and Fulling Mill. This Establishment has been enlarged suitable for a Manufactory, and is situated on the head waters of Little Conowago creek, York county, four miles from Hanover, seven from Littles-Town, and one and a half from the Turnpike leading from Hanover to Baltimore—where he intends to carry on the

MANUFACTURING

FROM THE FLEECE, INTO

Narrow Cloth, Cassinett, Linsey, Blankets, Flannel, cross-barred or plain, Carpets, girthed or figured:

ALSO—RAG CARPET,

for which the subscriber has on hand a quantity of good Cotton Chain, ready colored, that he can sell at a moderate price.

☞DYEING,

in the most substantial and durable manner, will be executed, such as Indigo Blue, Madder Red, Scarlet, Pink, Orange, Yellow, Green, Brown, and all other brilliant colors, will be dyed on Carpet or Coverlet Yarn.

Wool to be carded into Rolls, Woollen Yarn to weave, or Cloth to full and dress, will be particularly attended to, and done on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice.

He pledges himself to be responsible for all work which may be entrusted to his care, and not done in a workmanlike manner, if received in good order. From his own personal knowledge of the business, and regular attendance, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞For the convenience of those persons at a distance, the Subscriber will take in work at the store of Jacob Wert, Hanover; Henry Shriver's store, Littles-Town; Joseph Lefever's tavern, on the Frederick road; and at the tavern of Philip Heagy, Esq. Oxford:—from whence it will be taken every two weeks (from the beginning of May next) and returned as soon as finished. Persons bringing Wool to be carded from a considerable distance to the Factory, can, by waiting on it, take it with them in Rolls.

The price of Carding will be as moderate as at any other place in the neighborhood. Wool, or any other kind of saleable Country Produce, at a fair price, will be taken as pay for work.

JOHN J. N. DEATRICK.

April 24. tf

DOCTOR
DAVID GILBERT.

RESIDENCE in the House recently occupied by the Rev. DAVID M'CONAUGHY, Baltimore-street.

April 17. tf

Notice is hereby Given

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

WM. SLAYBAUGH,

LATE of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—a widow, Ann Slaybaugh, children, Betsy, intermarried with John Bender, Conrad Slaybaugh, Catharine, intermarried with Jacob Bender, Hannah, intermarried with Henry Crumb, Sally, intermarried with Jacob Plank, Susanna Slaybaugh, Peggy Slaybaugh—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Friday the 25th day of May inst.* on a Tract of Land, situate in Menallen township, adjoining lands of Jacob Smith, Henry Peters and others, containing One Hundred and Fifty-Eight Acres, more or less—also, a Farm adjoining lands of James Wray, George Weaver and others, containing One Hundred and Fifteen Acres, more or less—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, May 1, 1832. ti

EAGLE HOTEL,
Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets,
GETTYSBURG.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken that well known TAVERN STAND, on the corner of Baltimore & Middle-streets, Gettysburg, lately occupied by PHILIP HEAGY, Esq. and has fitted it up in a handsome and comfortable manner.—The House is large and commodious; and the Stabling extensive and convenient. His Bar shall at all times be furnished with the best of Liquors; and his Table abundantly supplied. His Beds are good; and a steady and attentive Hostler will always be kept—In short, no pains shall be spared by him to accommodate Travellers and others, and render them comfortable; and he hopes, by his attention, to merit and receive a generous support from his Friends and the Public.

JACOB SANDERS.

Gettysburg, March 27. tf

JOHN GEISELMAN,
Coach-Trimmer and Harness-Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public at large, that he has REMOVED his Shop to the New Building on Middle-street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house—where he will carry on both the above branches of business in all their details, and on the most extensive scale. All kinds of Work in the above Trades will be executed with elegance and despatch, and at the most reduced prices—and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, and the neatness and excellence of his work, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

He will also keep on hand for sale,
GIGS,
Barouches,
and all other kinds of
Wheel Carriages

He forbears to say any thing of his qualifications, but will be judged by the work which he has heretofore done—to which the most critical examination is invited.

Gettysburg, April 10. tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
PLATED Establishment,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. D. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz:

GIGS, STEERERS,
Coach and Gig Mounting.

Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles, [illegible] HOB-BANDS.
WINKERS & PADS,

Top and Trace Finishers.
CHANDELIERS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

☞Some person borrowed from the Editor, a considerable time since, a Book of SCRAPS, which he is desirous of having returned. It is a large quarto, with Morocco back, bound expressly for the purpose. There is a large part of the book yet blank. The person having it in possession will confer a particular favor by delivering it to the Editor.

Information Wanted.

HENRY S. FORREY, a boy about 17 years of age, left the city of Lancaster, in June last, and has not been heard of since. Any person knowing where he is, or has been at any time since, & will give information to his Father, *Jacob Forrey*, residing near Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pa. will confer a lasting favor.

May 1.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the creditors of ANDREW WILL, deceased, and to all persons concerned, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Auditors to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets remaining in the hands of the Executors of said deceased, due and payable to the respective creditors—we will meet at the house of CHRISTIAN BISHOP, Innkeeper, in Littles-Town, Adams county, on *Saturday the 19th day of May inst.* at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of making distribution of such assets as may remain in the hands of the Executors.

JAMES RENSHAW, }
JACOB KELLER, } Audit's.
JOHN SHORB, }

May 1. 3t

☞NEW AND
Cheap Goods.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable GOODS,

Among which are

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown & Mixed Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Irish Linens,
Silk and Marseilles Vesting,
Super Beaverteens,
Satteens and Drillings,
Ginghams, Calicoes,
Fancy, Gauze & Crape Handkerchiefs,
Lutestring and Gros de Nap Silks,
Leghorn, Straw, and Palm-leaf Hats and Bonnets,
Fancy, Gauze, and Mantua Sett Ribbons, &c. &c.

☞Having purchased our Goods low for CASH, we will sell them on the most accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce. The Public are invited to give them a call.

DICKEY & HIMES.

Gettysburg, April 24. tf

Battalion Orders.

THE *American Union Battalion of Volunteers*, composed of the Gettysburg Troop, Gettysburg Guards, Liberty Riflemen, and Mountpleasant Riflemen, will parade, for drill and inspection, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 19th day of May next*, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Major,
DAVID SCOTT, *Adjutant.*

April 17. tp

Battalion Orders!

The York & Adams County Liberty Battalion of Volunteers,

Composed of the DILLSBURG GUARDS, PETERSBURG INVINCIBLES, and the FRANKLIN GUARDS, will parade for drill and inspection, in Butt's-town, on *Monday the 21st day of May next*, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Major.

WM. MOORHEAD, *Adjutant.*

April 24. tp

JOHN ROTH,
Portrait & Sign Painter,

HAS taken possession of the house lately occupied by Mr Henry C. Neinstedt, and next door to the Printing-office of the "Republican Statesman," Baltimore street, Gettysburg.—He informs the Public in general, that he paints *PORTRAITS* and *SIGNS*, with Oil or Water colors. All orders will be promptly executed on reasonable terms.

April 24 4t

Journeymen Carpenters
WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to engage, immediately, several Journeymen Carpenters, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

NICHOLAS PEARSE.

Gettysburg, April 17. 4t

Theological Seminary.

THE few delinquent subscribers resident in Adams county, are requested to make payment, without delay, to the Agent of the Board, Mr. H. WITMOR; because all accounts remaining unpaid on the 1st of June next, the subscriber will be under the necessity of [illegible], in payment of the debt of the Institution, made on the faith of these subscriptions, in the erection of the Seminary Edifice.

CHARLES A. BARNITZ,
Treasurer of the Board.

April 10. 4t

☞PRINTING, of all description, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

Havre papers to the 4th of April have been received at New-York. There have been some serious disturbances in Paris, caused by the Cholera. They do not appear to have been of any importance. The Prefect of Police had issued a proclamation in consequence, enjoining on the citizens to remain quiet, and saying there was no cause of alarm.

There has appeared to exist considerable alarm throughout France in consequence of the existence of cholera.

Paris, April 3.—The Moniteur states the number of persons attacked by Cholera from its commencement until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to be 735, of which 458 are men and 277 women.—There were 255 new cases.

Yesterday, the Duke of Orleans, accompanied by the President of the Council and the Minister of Commerce, visited the Hotel Dieu, where he was received by the Prefect of the Seine and entered both the Cholera wards, remaining some moments by the bedside of each patient, conversing in the kindest manner. On leaving the hospital his Royal Highness left 6000fr. for the poorer patients.

The following declaration has been officially promulgated:—"The undersigned physicians and surgeons of the Hotel Dieu deem it their duty to declare, in the interest of truth, that although this hospital has hitherto received the greatest number of cholera patients, they have not observed any fact which could authorize them to suspect that the malady is contagious.

"Hotel Dieu, March 31.

(Signed) "Petel, Recamier, Huson Dupuytren, Breschet, Honore, Gueneau de Musy, Samson, Galliard, Gendrin, Bally."

April 2.—In the course of yesterday the appearance of several new scavengers' carts employed by Government to remove the dirt and rubbish from the streets, excited great displeasure among the *chiffoniers*, a numerous class who earn their living by collecting the rubbish to sell to ragmen, etc. and who were apprehensive that the new plan would interfere with their industry.—A number of them followed the carts, succeeded in taking possession of some of them, breaking them to pieces, burning some, and throwing others in the river. A number of the rioters were arrested.

The Nouvelliste, in mentioning this, says:—This *emeute* was perfectly unimportant in itself; but a number of agitators were observed among the crowd which it produced, eagerly employed in inflaming the public mind by the most absurd statements, such as, that Government paid the physicians to poison the sick, that the rich had brought up all the remedies, etc. etc. The presence of agents employed for a political purpose is also proved by the fact of its having been attempted to direct the mob upon Ste. Pelagie, where the Carlist conspirators of the 2d February, as well as several Republicans, are confined.—

It appears, in fact, that a band of these rioters, driven back as far as the St. Jaques, were met by a body of young men, who, taking advantage of the existing excitement, led them towards the prison of St. Pelagie. The crowd increased on its way, by those idlers who are always ready to join in any disturbance: and when they arrived before the principal entrance they amounted to about 800. They attempted to force open the gate, and at the same time, the prisoners who had revolted destroyed the scaffolding, and formed the spars into weapons of offence, and broke down the bar which confined the inner doors.

The armed force which mustered in the yard were assailed with paving stones and broken glass bottles. The three summonses having been read, and the prisoners refusing to submit, five or six musket shots were fired. One man only, however, was killed. Nine of the most mutinous were seized and taken off to the prison of La Force, and the crowd at the outside was shortly afterwards dispersed. This morning the *chiffoniers* having renewed the disturbance, it has been necessary to station considerable bodies of troops, including National Guards, in the neighborhood of the Porte St. Denis and the Ruays.—The lamps have been broken in several streets in those quarters.—Nothing serious however occurred.

From the Messager des Chambres of April 5.

FRANCE.

It is impossible any longer to doubt that there is an organized band in Paris, who poison the wine, the milk and the water, throughout the city and the environs. The people are greatly exasperated, the citizens are in a perfect dread, and cry loudly against so infernal a conspiracy.

We will give a few facts as we hear them, and which unfortunately appear to be too true.

At Gros Caillon three men in succession have been arrested on suspicion of poisoning.

One of these delinquents entered the shop of a wine merchant when he was quite alone, and asked for a bottle *de vin a vingt sous*, and whilst the latter had gone to the cellar for it, he drew a packet from his pocket, and threw the contents into a large jug which stood there. The merchant's wife, however, who was sitting concealed by a curtain, and had watched the man's movement, ran out, seized him by the collar, and held him until her cries brought her husband and others to her assistance.

The villain was immediately taken to a neighboring *corps de garde*, where two others were brought immediately after, charged with the same offence. The people were so enraged, that they would have killed them had it been in their power; the whole neighborhood was in a great uproar. The Commissaire de Police had the greatest difficulty in conveying them safely to the Prefecture.

In another instance of the kind, a man entered the shop of a milk-woman living in the Reu de Bac, and asked for some warm milk, which she gave him in a measure, and he poured it into a cup he took from under a part of his dress. He then put his fingers into it for the pretended purpose of feeling whether it was warm, and saying it was cold, attempted to throw it again into the tin milk pail; but feeling some suspicion from the reports in circulation, and not altogether liking the appearance of her customer, the woman closed the lid of the pail, snatched the cup from his hand, and threw the milk into the gutter.

The same night, at Villejuif, two hawkers entered the house of a milk-woman, and attempted to throw a poisonous drug into some pails of milk which were about to be taken to Paris.

In the Rue de Colombier, an attempt was made to poison the well of a baker. In consequence of which the wells are every where covered, and fastened with a lock and key, so apprehensive are people of these nefarious transactions. Many ladies have themselves gone to the wells of their bakers, for the purpose of seeing that precautionary measures had been taken.

The water carriers padlock their pails, and have the lids to fasten down hermetically.

Thus one calamity was not enough, but another must be added. To the physical evils, epidemic and cholera, are added these torments of the mind which aggravate the others, and throw the whole city into a state of consternation.

The day drags on, people run to & fro, and in the midst of so many troubles, seek distraction of which there is no great need; but every where something dismal presents itself. Several families in the same house join for personal safety. The city towards ten or eleven is quite deserted, except in the very centre, where the agitated crowds continually assemble in great numbers.

We must not, however, lose our confidence. There is no want of precautionary measures. Each is looking to the safety of the other. The authorities are very prompt in their duties, and do every thing that can be done, and proper medicines & attendance are every where to be had for the cholera patients. As to the *poisoners*, it is to be hoped that the first arrests, and the punishments awarded to those villains, will prevent others from following so abominable an example of vice, and that that security will be restored to the capital of which it has so much need.

The New York Courier furnishes a few additional items from late French papers. From the complexion of the Paris journals, we should suppose, there exists much alarm in that metropolis in consequence of the Cholera.—The extracts we make, show that on the 1st and 2d April, there were considerable disturbances there, caused by the lower classes. The private correspondent of the *Journal du Havre* under date of the 3d, says "The troubles which afflicted the Capital yesterday are appeased, but much agitation still prevails among the indigent classes." The papers are replete with instances of benevolent exertion on the part of different individuals, to mitigate the distress resulting from the present state of things.

The Chamber of Deputies was almost deserted, and it was with much difficulty a sufficient number of members could be collected to form a quorum. The debates had lost all their animation and interest. The premier however still talked of convoking the Chambers to a second session for the purpose of voting the Budget for another year. There are some accounts which say the French troops were about to enlarge the sphere of their operations in Italy, others say that the Austrians were strengthening themselves in the legations and approaching nearer to Ancona, but there is nothing positive. According to letters from Vienna, the Austrian Cabinet is looking with great solicitude towards England, the British Minister, Sir Frederick Lamb, has been received there with marked attention. The Pope has demanded a categorical reply from the French Ambassador, on the subject of the debarkation of the French troops in the papal territories.

In regard to Belgium we perceive nothing but one article which says notwithstanding the adhesion of Austria to the twenty-four articles, the government had not relaxed in the least its military preparations.

The Paris papers of the 2d April, contain a report from Toulon, that the French and English squadron in the Levant had made an united attack on the Russian squadron, in consequence it is said of the Russian squadron having landed troops which joined the army of Colocotroni and assailed the French troops without the least warning. On the following day the correspondent of the *Journal du Havre*, alludes to this event, adding that it requires confirmation.

April 3. This morning M. Casimir Perier has received despatches from most of the Prefects of Departments. They announce that Boards of Health have been convoked to adopt measures against the cholera. It also appears that this disorder has appeared in many other places.

PARIS, April 3.—The Prefect of Police has caused the following proclamation to be posted up:—

Inhabitants of Paris!—The tranquility which you have enjoyed for six months past, is this moment disturbed, by a class of people whom the enemies of good order have succeeded in leading astray.

The new carriages employed to clean the streets of Paris have been made a pretext for tumultuous assemblages which trouble the repose of some parts of the metropolis. The *Chiffoniers** have been made believe that the dirt & rubbish would be taken from the streets during the night, and that they would thus be no longer able to follow their calling. Notwithstanding, no alteration has been made which can at all injure them. The measures taken by the authorities have in view to preserve the interests of every one.

Other absurd stories in regard to the Cholera, have been put in circulation in the *fauxbourgs* by ill-intentioned people, and fear has gained them belief.

Inhabitants of Paris! listen to your magistrates, who never are more sensible of what you have a right to expect from them than in those moments when their personal devotion may be of service to you.

Do not add to the bad consequences resulting from an accidental disease, exaggerated and aggravated by the enemies of your repose, the dangers of disorder, which are injurious to the precautions taking by the authorities for the benefit of the poor. Repulse with horror those men who are themselves, to attack the public weal, with the consequences of a temporary evil—An evil which ought to produce amidst the generous population of Paris, nought but acts of devotion and charity.

The laws will maintain order, and at the same time, humanity will alleviate the public suffering.

We will perform with devotion our duties towards humanity, and with strictness what the law prescribes to us.

We rely upon you to support the measures of the authorities against those who disturb the public peace; as well as to second our efforts in favor of the unfortunate. Help to misfortune, and power to the law.—Paris, 2d April, 1832.

The Prefect of Police, GISQUET.

*These people collect the rubbish, to sell to rag-men, &c.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

BRUSSELS, April 2.

This country continues dreadfully agitated—troops are marching towards the frontiers from all directions. The fortresses are victualled—the hospitals preparing—and, from the preparations and orders issued by the War Minister, a rupture with Holland may be daily expected. It is in contemplation to call out the second levy of militia for the year 1832, amounting to about 12,000 men. At Ghent the troops are already in motion, and two regiments, one of infantry, the other of light horse, and several batteries of artillery, have received orders to march toward the frontiers, two batteries of artillery and lancers have been ordered for Brussels, from Namur; two vessels, laden with ball and ammunition, left Tournay on the 27th ult. for Antwerp; and on Sunday last several campaign materials left the same fortress, taking different routes. The fortresses of Liege, Huy, Namur, and Ghent, have been provisioned for 3 months, and the head quarters of the army have been removed from Brussels to Louvain. At Antwerp the troops are put under arms, and the horses harnessed to the guns.

The Dutch and Belgians themselves think that an appeal to arms is highly probable, because they are both making the most anxious and expensive preparations for that contingency.

FREDERICK, May 5.

Destructive Fire.—We learn, with regret, that the saw and chopping mills of our esteemed fellow citizen John McPherson, esq situated near the George-Town bridge, over the Monocacy, with 1670 bushels of rye, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and that it was with great difficulty the grist mill was saved. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by the friction of the machinery, owing to neglect in oiling it—The loss is estimated at about $3,000 The fire had made such progress, before it was discovered, that the miller who was asleep, in the mill, escaped with difficulty.

YORK, May 8.

(Castle Fin) Forge in this county, was destroyed by fire, on Wednesday 25th of April last! It is situated in the lower end of the county, on Muddy Creek, about 3 miles from the Susquehanna, and 28 from this borough. It is the property of Mr. Bird Coleman, and has been but a few years in effectual and profitable operation. What the amount of loss is we have not learned.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

CASE OF SAMUEL HOUSTON.

The accused was brought to the bar; but, at the suggestion of Mr. Bell, had a more convenient position than the one assigned him, whence he addressed the House for two hours in his own defence. When he had concluded,

Mr. Harper, of N. H. submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That Samuel Houston, now in custody of the Sergeant at Arms, should be forthwith discharged.

Mr. Huntington rose to offer an amendment, that all after the word *Resolved* should be stricken out, and the following inserted:

"That Samuel Houston has been guilty of a contempt and violation of the privileges of this House."

Mr. H. addressed the House at length in support of his amendment.

Mr Polk having then obtained the floor—

Mr Ingersoll moved that the further proceedings should be postponed until 11 o'clock, A. M this day; which motion prevailed—ayes 67, nays 47.

After which the House adjourned.

May 9.

In the House of Representatives, the whole sitting was spent in the discussion of the case of Gen Houston. Mr Polk went into an elaborate argument upon the constitutional principles assumed by the House in taking cognizance of the case—which he said were identical with those grounds of necessity upon which the alien and sedition laws were placed, and which had been exploded by the general sense of the people. The constitution, he contended, gave the House no power of punishment except of its own members, by expulsion—and illustrated this point by the impracticability of conducting a trial here according to the forms of the constitution, and of enforcing judgment.

If the power belongs to the House, as inseparable from a branch of the Legislature—the co-ordinate branches possessed the same power—and he put the case whether the President, whose sanction was essential, with certain exceptions, to the validity of laws, possessed the same power of summary punishment for contempt with that claimed by the House. Mr. P. commented upon the various cases in which the point was supposed to have come before the House, none of which, he said, involved the present case. Mr. P went into the consideration of the law of privilege as exercised by the British Parliament, and cited & commented upon various cases involving its principles.

He concluded that though none of those principles reached this case, the privileges of Parliament were applicable to this country—they having been established as a bulwark against the royal prerogative—while here the sovereignty resides in the people, whose rights were not to be abridged except by the express terms of the constitution—the whole spirit and provisions of which were hostile to the exercise of an unknown, undefined and despotic power in any branch of the government. He was followed by Mr. Ellsworth, who contended that all deliberate assemblies, as well as courts, possessed this power of punishment for contempt from necessity. He illustrated his argument by the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of *Andrew vs. Dunn*, and cited a variety of other cases to that point.

Mr. Drayton said his views of the power of the House did not accord with those of Mr. Polk, though upon the testimony before the House in the present case, he was opposed to the amendment, and in favor of the original resolution discharging Gen. Houston. The necessary privilege of members only extended to their duties in the House. Whatever took place from other causes was unprivileged and belonged to the ordinary tribunals. He had voted in favor of taking Gen. Houston into custody on the ground that the affidavit of Mr. Stanberry had expressly stated the assault to have been committed by reason of the discharge of his duty here. The facts in evidence had presented a different case—one that had nothing to do with the privileges of the House.

Mr. E. Cooke supported the amendment at length; when he had concluded Mr Doddridge said he wished to deliver a short opinion in the case, which he was not inclined to do to empty seats—he, therefore, moved that further proceedings be postponed till to-day at 11 o'clock, which was carried—and the House adjourned.

May 10.

The House then again proceeded to the consideration of the resolution respecting the case of SAMUEL HOUSTON, with the amendment proposed thereto which was debated by Messrs. Doddridge and [illegible] ineffectual attempts to postpone and adjourn, further proceedings were postponed until eleven o'clock, A M this day. Before Mr B had concluded his remarks, and at six o'clock, the House adjourned.

May 11.

The House then resumed the consideration of the case of SAMUEL HOUSTON, now in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for an alleged breach of privilege. Mr. Beardsley concluded his remarks against the motion for declaring him Guilty thereof. He was followed by Messrs. Sutherland, Mitchell of S. C., and Crane. Mr. Burges having obtained the floor at a late hour in the day, moved that further proceedings should be postponed until 11 o'clock, A M this day. The House refused to postpone, by the following vote, ayes 67, noes 83. Thereupon, Mr. Speight moved a call of the House, which was ordered. The Roll was partly gone through, and, being then suspended, Mr Reed renewed the motion to postpone until 11 o'clock. The propriety of postponement was discussed by Messrs Kerr, Wayne, and McDuffie. Mr. Craig moved to amend the motion by inserting 10 o'clock. This motion not being in order, Mr. Reed withdrew his motion; and Mr. Craig moved to suspend the rule of the House, to enable him to submit a motion, that when the House adjourned, it should meet at 10 o'clock. The House suspended the rule, ayes 107, noes 45; and the motion of Mr. C. prevailed. Thereupon on motion of Mr. Reed, the further proceedings were postponed until 10 o'clock, A. M this day, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

May 12.

The case of Samuel Houston again coming up;

Mr Burges who had the floor, advocated the amendment of Mr. Huntington, declaring that he had been guilty of a contempt and violation of the privileges of the House.

Mr. Archer followed in a speech upon the opposite side.

Mr. Kerr and Mr Dickson successively took the floor, in elaborate arguments in support of the amendment of Mr. Huntington. The latter gentleman was still addressing the House, at 8 o'clock, when our paper went to press. The House seemed determined to have the question before adjournment.

Gen. Houston convicted.

POSTSCRIPT!

Nine o'clock, P. M.—We stop the Press to say that the House of Representatives has just taken the question on Mr. Houston's case, and decided that "he has been guilty of a contempt and violation of the privileges of the House," by a vote of 106 to 89.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, thereupon moved that it is inexpedient to proceed further in the case, and that S Houston be discharged. This motion was undecided when we left the House.

We ask the attention of our readers to the testimony of Mr. Buckner, a Senator from Missouri, as given on the trial of Houston for the assault upon Mr. Stanberry—[it is on our first page.]—The N Y American makes the following just remarks on the conduct of Buckner:—"Is there a hod-carrier in our streets—is there a man any where, who feels within him the common instinct of humanity to succor and protect a defenceless fellow creature—who would not think himself irretrievably disgraced by the part, which upon his own showing, Mr. Buckner played on this occasion? For the brutal and ruffian assault of Mr. Houston—infamous as we deem it, there was at least the apology of supposed wrong received, but that Mr. Buckner, or any other human creature, who was under no excitement, and had no cause of complaint against the party assailed, should calmly look on such a scene, and only interfere when, from his lying "perfectly still," he "thought Stanberry was badly hurt, or perhaps killed," we could never have believed upon testimony less irrefragable than that of his oath." This man is a disgrace to the state whose representative he is, and to the body of which he is a member—and should be expelled, upon his own testimony.

Comets—We understand that the public will, in a few days, be gratified with an ESSAY upon these occasional visiters, from the pen of the Rev. Mr. COOPER. At the present moment, when so much interest is excited upon the subject, it cannot fail to be highly acceptable, as we learn Mr. Cooper has some new views of their phenomena, and proposes a theory, which accounts for them on simple principles.

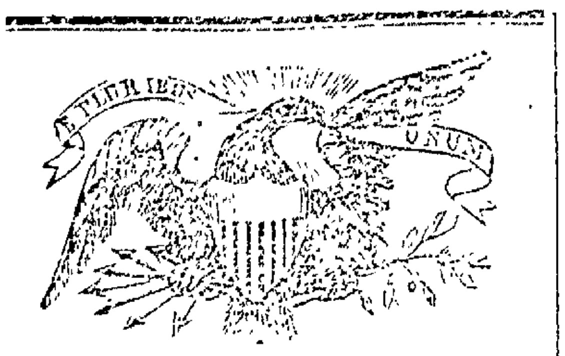
Hitherto the opinions of philosophers have been various, and often discordant, and no theory has been proposed that has given entire satisfaction.—A correct theory is undoubtedly a desideratum in philosophy. How far Mr Cooper will satisfy the inquiring mind, we pretend not to say. Certain it is, the attempt is a laudable one. *Pouls.*

The Comet—A Mr D'ŒYLEY has been lecturing in a Western town upon the character of the Comet. He asks why should we be uneasy about any predictions of this destructive power?

"If we could certainly know, that within a short period of time the earth would share the fate of an egg on which the Table Rock had fallen, why should we be alarmed? Are we not in the hands of the ever-living God who made us? Can any event place us beyond the reach of his *power*? will it not be our fault if we be not within that of his *mercy*? What has the Comet to do with the soul that shall forever survive the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds?"

A woman named Stillman, at Sandy Bay, Gloucester, Mass. was recently discovered in bed in a state of insensibility, occasioned by intoxication; and *her infant child suffocated and its arm broken*, having been overlaid by its mother.

The Adams Sentinel.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, May 15.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY, of Ky.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOHN SERGEANT, of Pa.

Theological Seminary.

THE Graduate Address, by the Rev. Mr. Baugher, together with a Dissertation on German Literature, by the Rev. Mr. Krauth, of Philadelphia, will be delivered THIS EVENING in the German Church: and on TO-MORROW EVENING the Anniversary Addresses of the Students. The Public is respectfully invited to attend.

An error escaped correction last week.—In the second article under the inner head, the words "The report of" should have been omitted.

The large loan authorised by the Legislature at their last session, has been taken by the Bank of Pennsylvania, at a premium of $14 08 on the $100—bearing an interest of 5 per cent.: and the loan of $300,000 at a premium of $15 09. These are certainly very favorable terms—and do credit to the skill of the negotiators.

New Tariff Scheme.—A meeting has been called in Philadelphia, to take into consideration the bill proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury—a synopsis of which we gave last week. Great alarm is felt upon the subject. It is thought that, if adopted, it will "destroy the whole plan of the protective system."

A committee has been appointed by the legislature of Rhode Island, to report resolutions instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress, to oppose the passage of the Tariff bill submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Another Steam-boat Burnt!—The steamboat Talisman took fire at the landing at St. Louis on the 22d ult. and was totally destroyed. Part of the crew narrowly escaped with their lives.

More Outrage!—Mr. Arnold, a member of Congress from Tennessee, has published a note in the National Intelligencer, stating that he was met on the street by "a man of ruffian appearance," named Major Heard, and threatened with chastisement, for his remarks in the House relative to Houston. Mr. Arnold had a stick in his hand, which, he thinks, deterred the man from then attacking him; but, as they separated, he swore he would whip him yet. Mr. Heard has replied to the note—acknowledging the main fact; but says it was his own act, and contrary to the injunctions of Gen. Houston. Verily, we have fallen upon evil times.

By reference to our Congressional summary, it will be seen that Gen. Houston has been found guilty—but by a vote which does not reflect much dignity upon the House.—How party spirit doth warp the judgments of men!

The Convention of National Republican Young Men, which assembled last week at Washington City, numbered nearly 300.—The nomination of HENRY CLAY and JOHN SERGEANT was unanimously responded to; and resolutions and address reported and adopted. The National Intelligencer speaks of it as being a very talented convention. Their officers were Wm. Cost Johnson, of Md. President: Wm. Lush, of N. Y., Charles James Faulkner, of Va., Wm. P. Fessenden, of Maine, and Geo. W. Barnet, of Ohio, Vice-Presidents; and Geo. P. Molleson, of N. Y. and Joseph G. Angell, of R. I. Secretaries.

The Intelligencer of Saturday says: "The Young Men's Convention are about this day to close their labors and the week, by a visit to the tomb of Washington.

Yesterday, they paid the tribute of their respect to the living patriot whom they delight to honor. The scene of Mr. Clay's reception by them, and of his manly and dignified address to them, was of deep interest. We beheld a father speaking to his children, expressing his sensibility to their filial demonstrations, spreading before them the chart of his own principles, and pointing out to them the paths of their political duty. The address was received with applause, long, loud, and universal."

Bank of the United States.—The National Intelligencer of Saturday says—"We had an opportunity, yesterday, of hastily examining the Counter-Report of the Minority of the Bank Committee presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. McDuffie. It is from the pen of [illegible] but has the full consent of Mr. Adams and Mr. Watmough, who [illegible] the Minority of the Committee.

We have [illegible] that [illegible] the Torpedo [illegible] any object against which [illegible] can [illegible] effect [illegible] ment [illegible] ing [illegible] trivance.

[illegible]

The case of [illegible] to the Editors of the New York Courier & Enquirer is next taken up and fully examined, and the Report testified by the evidence in the case. This branch of the counter-report is concluded in the following terms: "Under all the circumstances of this case the minority of the committee declare, without any reserve, that there is nothing in these transactions calculated to induce them to doubt the honor and integrity of the Directors: and this they feel authorised to say is the opinion of the majority of the committee, from the opinion publicly expressed by one of its Members, (Col. R. M. Johnson.) They also deem it due to the occasion and to their own sense of justice, that they should add that they do not believe there exists in the United States a Bank Direction composed of more upright, independent, and honest men than that which granted the loans in question."

The next subject examined by the Minority is the transactions of the Bank with Thos. Biddle & Co. which are thoroughly probed. One incident is so remarkable as to deserve special notice. It is the refutation of a statement implicating the President of the Bank, by the fact, accidentally proven, that for several days before, and several days after, the alleged date of the transaction, Mr. Biddle (the President) was absent from the Bank, on business, at Washington. "Thus," says the Minority, "was this artfully devised story, which was intended to blast the reputation of a high-minded and honorable man, through one of those extraordinary interpositions by which Providence sometimes confounds the contrivances of the wicked, made to recoil upon the head of its inventor, who must forever stand forth a blasted monument of the speedy and retributive justice of Heaven." In all transactions of the Bank with Thos. Biddle & Co. instead of finding any thing to censure, the Minority state that the President of the Bank appears always to have acted with the most scrupulous delicacy. Before the Committee separated, it further appears, a Resolution was *unanimously* passed, acquitting Mr. Biddle of all censure on this head.

The counter-report then goes on to examine and refute various other positions taken in the Report of the Majority, respecting the transportation of specie, exchange, &c. and declares the opinion that there is no part of the Union which is so much benefited by the general operations of the Bank as the Southern and Western States.

In regard to the comparison drawn by the majority between the condition of the Bank in 1819 and now, the counter-report says that the minority "cannot but regard the comparison thus presented by the report as unfair & partial, and calculated to produce impressions on the public mind as absolutely erroneous as they would be positively pernicious." This position is sustained by facts and arguments at considerable length, summing up thus: "Upon the whole, that the Bank is not only fully able to meet all its engagements, but is in a state of the highest prosperity."

The counter-report concludes with the following unequivocal expressions: "Upon a review of the whole ground occupied in the examination they have made, the Minority are of the opinion that the affairs of the Bank have been administered by the President and Directors with very great ability, and with perfect fidelity to all the obligations to the Stockholders, to the Government, and to the country. They regard the Bank as an Institution indispensable to the preservation of a sound currency, and to the financial operations of the government; and should consider the refusal of Congress to renew the charter as a great national calamity.

They will add in conclusion, that they are equally decided in the opinion that Congress is called upon by the most weighty and urgent considerations to decide this important question during the present session."

A most melancholy accident occurred in New York, on the 4th inst. The large new structure belonging to Phelps and Peck, on the corner of Cliff and Fulton streets, suddenly fell with a tremendous crash, and buried in its ruins all its inmates as well as some persons in the adjoining streets. The edifice was of brick, six stories high, resting upon a granite basement of upright blocks or pilasters, of the description ordinarily in use. The building occupied about 100 feet on Cliff street, and 75 upon Fulton. Two thirds of the pile, comprising the whole front upon Cliff, and say fifty feet upon Fulton street, were severed perpendicularly from top to bottom, and fell at once into a heap of broken ruins. So suddenly was the giving away, and the fall, that a gentleman, who was at the instant passing on the opposite side, in Cliff street, saw the granite blocks as it were start out from the wall. He supposed it to be an optical illusion occasioned by the glancing of the eye; but in the same instant, looking upward, the whole edifice was simultaneously tumbling down, and his agility alone enabled him to escape.

The whole building to the topmost loft, was filled with goods of great weight and intrinsic value. The lower stories were stored with iron and tin, and the three upper lofts crammed to their utmost capacity, with cotton—The loss of property, independent of the building, will be very great. But this loss weighs as the dust only in the balance, in comparison with the loss of life which is at this moment wringing so many bosoms with anguish, and the unspeakable agonies of the mangled though not lifeless bodies, that have been taken from the ruins.

A slip from the office of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, dated half past 1 o'clock, May 6, gives a list of the persons who were in the building when it fell, nine of whom were killed, one wounded and two saved—and concludes by saying—

To-day (Sunday) many of the people are actively engaged about the ruins removing all of the wreck that can with safety be touched.

All of the clerks of Messrs. Phelps and Peck, and all directly connected with their establishment are now accounted for—but it is feared that several persons are still buried in the ruins—the report gains strength that a lady passing the street at the time, is lost—that a merchant from Connecticut, and a Captain of a Charleston packet, both in the store at the moment, are lost, as well as several laborers.

This distressing accident has spread a gloom over the city. Several valuable lives are lost—the three clerks and Mr. Brewer have been cut off in the prime of usefulness and life, and many are left to deplore their untimely end.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, says—The cause of this painful disaster is apparent to all who visit the ruins. The building was erected in the winter, and there was little cohesion of brick and mortar. There is neither hair nor lime enough in the mortar now generally used. In this vast structure there were neither party walls, as in so great a building there should have been, nor anchors, as the irons for connecting the materials, and adding strength to the building, are called. Worst of all, the beams of the mass that has fallen, were not morticed into the timbers of the section that remains; and there appears to have been a complete breaking off, exactly as if the foundation of a part of the building had given away, and there was no connecting features between the two portions of the edifice, by which the whole strength should have been united.—The consequence was, that the building has yielded to the pressure of the enormous weight of iron, tin, wire, cotton and other goods stored within it—the balance not being evenly preserved. The store had been occupied but three or four weeks, and it is evident that the laws of gravitation have only preserved it so long. Any considerable disarrangement of the equilibrium, would have produced the same result at an earlier day.

From the Police Report made by the Philadelphia Chronicle, we extract the following lamentable case of depravity. A female who gave her name Mary Cloz, was brought up by the watchman Vanbeck, who stated that he had arrested her, last night, near the theatre, for her disorderly conduct and blasphemous language. She had just come out of the theatre, in company with a young man, with whom she was arm-in-arm, and, upon some unknown provocation, a quarrel ensued between them, she being in liquor, which ended in her capture by the watch. When arrested she was most splendidly attired, her dress of the most costly and fashionable order, literally hung with golden chains, and sparkling with jewels, and the fingers of either hand thickly studded with rings of "pearls and precious stones." After arriving at the watch house, a disguise was brought her by the young man with whom she first appeared, and a friend or two.—The change consisted of a blue calash, and fine brown cloth cloak. After the hearing before his honor this morning, she was fined, and security required for her future good behaviour, at which her paramour gave his name.

Upon inquiry, it was ascertained that she arrived in Philadelphia a few weeks since, from the east, in company with an affectionate husband! the connexions of both being of the *first respectability*, and he being obliged to travel to the south, upon business, chose rather to enjoy the company of his beautiful, and seeming amiable and virtuous wife, on his journey, than leave her behind.—Upon arriving in Philadelphia, she became fascinated with its appearance, and, though the young and favored wife of an affectionate and indulgent husband, expressed a desire to remain in the city, until his return from Baltimore, the place of his destination. Unused to thwart her wishes, he acquiesced, and securing a home for her at the place they lodged, a hotel of the first respectability, and, trusting to her fidelity, took passage for Baltimore, and left her. Since when her fame, once pure

"And chaste as Dian's visage."

has changed to one of foul and black dishonor, and she is now on the high road to infamy and ruin.

Her husband is daily expected to return, to join the beloved partner he left so recently, in the fullest confidence in her integrity and virtue, but a sad reality and disappointment awaits him. He can feelingly exclaim, with the poet,

"Frailty, thy name is woman!"

She left the city for New York, to avoid a meeting with her injured partner.

We copy the following painful intelligence from the Miners (Pottsville) Journal of Saturday:

INCENDIARISM.

Destructive Conflagration at Port Carbon.—Port Carbon has been made the calamitous scene of a most extensive & destructive conflagration, which originated, as every circumstance proves, in the atrocious conduct of one or more wicked incendiaries. The amount of property given up to the devouring flames is very considerable, consisting of six valuable buildings totally destroyed, besides five additional houses, which were set on fire in different parts of the town, but were rescued by timely exertions from the impending catastrophe.

The circumstances which prove the voluntary agency of one or more atrocious incendiaries are very satisfactory and conclusive. The fire broke out simultaneously in untenanted buildings not communicating with each other but separate and apart, situated in opposite quarters of the village, which is sufficient without any corroborative testimony. In addition to which, the door of one of the buildings saved, exhibited an augur hole through which combustibles had been introduced, consisting of flannel and brown paper saturated with spirits of turpentine, wrapped round the extremity of a long staff, several of which were subsequently found near the premises. A dark lantern was also discovered in the shape of an ingeniously contrived wooden box. The plan of the guilty wretch or wretches to accomplish the total destruction of a flourishing village was sufficiently well concerted, and only defeated as is believed by the premature alarm raised, which imposed the necessity of immediate flight or concealment before the work could be thoroughly completed.

$100 reward is offered for the detection of the incendiary.

From the Georgia Penitentiary.—The New York Observer contains a letter from Messrs. Worcester and Butler to the Rev. Mr. Patton of this city. It is dated 30th March. The following is an extract:

In regard to what awaits us, we have nothing certain to communicate to you. Of the refusal of the authorities of the state to regard the mandate of the supreme court, you have already heard—What measures will yet be taken, is a point undetermined: We expect to know in the course of a few weeks.—And what will be the result of any step which we may take, it is uncertain to us.—But let not our friends be anxious respecting us.—We are but of small account in the scale. And if our happiness were even of great consequence, we are happy, and we trust in God that we shall continue to be happy while here. We feel that the object already attained in the decision of the supreme court, is an object not only worth all we have suffered, but all that we shall suffer, should the whole sentence be executed upon us, which, however, we confess we cannot yet believe will be the case.—But in regard to our country as well as in regard to the Indians, momentous interests are yet at stake, and we would have all Christians pray, not that we may be delivered, but that the righteous may prevail and our country be saved.

We may possibly be at liberty within a few weeks, and we may, on the other hand, be confined yet for nearly a longer period. But whether in prison or at liberty, we shall remain with much affection and gratitude, your brethren in Christ.

S. A. WORCESTER,
ELIZUR BUTLER.

P. S. We ought perhaps to have mentioned the pleasing fact, that several individuals among our fellow prisoners give some reason to hope that they have experienced a saving change of heart. *N. Y. Journal Com.*

Bengal papers of November last, give an account of an inundation in Northern and Central Cuttack, by which an area of 150 miles had been inundated, the waters being from seven to fifteen feet deep. The loss of life had been immense, upwards of three hundred villages with ten thousand persons having been swept away.

Carlisle and Hanover Turnpike Road.

On Monday last, Daniel Sheffer, John Brough, Samuel Woodburn, Isaac Weakley, and Richard Craighead, were re-elected Managers of this road for the ensuing year—the three first named, by the Commissioners of Cumberland and Adams counties, and the remaining two, by the stockholders.

Volunteer.

Quebec, April 28.—The season is unusually late—In the woods the snow is still near three feet deep, and we cannot expect that any part of the ground in the open country will be ready for agricultural purposes before ten days or a fortnight. The navigation to Montreal will now scarcely be open before the 1st proximo. It will probably be the latest season since the year 1817, when the ice bridge before the town moved off on the 4th May, the first schooner arriving from Montreal on the 10th, and the first ship from sea the Fame, Hull, on the 13th May.

FROM HOLLAND.

The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer of Tuesday, says: "We have been favored with the perusal of letters from eminent houses in Amsterdam, received by this conveyance, which state positively, That the King will not consent to the terms of separation from Belgium laid down by the Great Powers, and that were he to accept those terms it would lose [illegible] Such is the [illegible] the Hollanders, that they talk of resisting England and France combined, and say they [illegible] to sink in the contest, rather [illegible] which they consider [illegible]."

"Going Through The motions"—We learn from the Providence American, that at the Supreme Court held in East Greenwich, Thomas J. Pepper was convicted of bigamy, and the sentence of the court was, that on Friday the 27th of April inst. between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, *he be placed on the gallows with a rope about his neck*, that he be imprisoned three months & pay a fine of five dollars."

Methinks to kiss ladies' hands after their lips, as some do, is like little boys—who, after they eat the apple, fall to the paring, out of love they have to the apple.—*Selden.*

The Doylestown Republican states that since his confession, Mina has made some disclosures respecting the poisoning of Mr. Chapman, which show conclusively his participation in that horrid transaction. He says that on the day after his return from Philadelphia, with the poison, while at the dinner table, Mrs. Chapman requested her husband to place his hand on Mina's head, and feel how soft his hair was, which he did, and while his attention was diverted in this manner, she placed a portion of arsenic in his glass of wine, which he afterwards swallowed, and soon became sick, but a physician was not sent for until Sunday, when he had nearly recovered from its ill effect. On Monday the fatal dose was given in a bowl of chicken soup, as before mentioned.

MARRIED,

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. F. Ruthrauff, Mr. *Jacob Hinsch*, of Franklin township, to Miss *Sarah Fehl*, of Menallen township.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. T. Hood, Mr. *James T. Smith*, of Lycoming county, to Miss *Mary A. Lashells*, daughter of George Lashells, Esq. of Union county, (formerly of this county.)

DIED,

On the 22d March, aged about 90 years, M. de GOETHE, the celebrated German writer.

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	5 37	Oats,	37
Wheat (red)	1 20	Cloverseed,	6 00
" (white)	1 25	Flaxseed,	1 50
Corn,	46	Whiskey,	26
Rye,	70 a 71	Plaister,	4 00

WATCH FOUND.

THE Subscriber found, a short time since, on the State Road between Gettysburg and Eyster's, a WATCH—which the owner can have, by proving property, and paying charges. JOHN CLEAVELAND.

March 15. 3t

NOTICE.

WE, the Subscribers, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Auditors to apportion the Assetts of the Estate of John Fickes, deceased, in the hands of his Administrators, among the Creditors, have appointed to meet at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, (York Springs) at 10 o'clock, A. M. on *Saturday the 26th of May inst.* for that purpose.

CHAS. KETTLEWELL,
THOMAS STEPHENS,
JAMES ROBINETTE, } Audit's.

May 15. tm

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Robert Elliott, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same. To give an opportunity to them to do so, he will attend at Col. Blake's Tavern, in Hampton, on *Friday the 15th of June next*, and at Myers' Tavern, in Petersburg, on *Saturday the 16th of June next*. Those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them on said days.

PHILIP FEHL, *Adm'r.*

May 15. 4t

Gettysburg & Petersburg TURNPIKE.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

One Dollar and Fifty Cents,

on each Share, for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 1st of June next.

WALTER SMITH, *Sec'y.*

May 7. 3t

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Managers of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

ONE DOLLAR

per Share, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 26th inst.

GEO. SMYSER,
Assistant Treasurer.

May 15. 3t

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the *York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company*, are hereby notified, that an ELECTION for President, Six Managers, Treasurer and Secretary, to conduct the affairs of the Company, will be held at the house of Sebastian Heffer, in Abbottstown, on the 25th inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.

CHARLES WEISER, *Sec'y.*

May 15. te

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the *Gettysburg & Black's Tavern Turnpike Company*, will take notice, that an Election will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Friday the 15th of June next*, for the purpose of choosing One President, Six Managers, One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year. By order.

DAVID WILLS, *Sec'y.*

May 15. te

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

Havre papers to the 4th of April have been received at New-York. There have been some serious disturbances in Paris, caused by the Cholera. They do not appear to have been of any importance. The Prefect of Police had issued a proclamation in consequence, enjoining on the citizens to remain quiet, and saying there was no cause of alarm.

There has appeared to exist considerable alarm throughout France in consequence of the existence of cholera.

Paris, April 3.—The Moniteur states the number of persons attacked by Cholera from its commencement until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to be 735, of which 458 are men and 277 women.—There were 255 new cases.

Yesterday, the Duke of Orleans, accompanied by the President of the Council and the Minister of Commerce, visited the Hotel Dieu, where he was received by the Prefect of the Seine and entered both the Cholera wards, remaining some moments by the bedside of each patient, conversing in the kindest manner. On leaving the hospital his Royal Highness left 6000fr. for the poorer patients.

The following declaration has been officially promulgated:—"The undersigned physicians and surgeons of the Hotel Dieu deem it their duty to declare, in the interest of truth, that although this hospital has hitherto received the greatest number of cholera patients, they have not observed any fact which could authorize them to suspect that the malady is contagious.

"Hotel Dieu, March 31.

(Signed) "Petel, Recamier, Huson Dupuytren, Breschet, Honore. Gueneau de Musy, Samson, Galliard, Gendrin, Bally."

April 2.—In the course of yesterday the appearance of several new scavengers' carts employed by Government to remove the dirt and rubbish from the streets, excited great displeasure among the *chiffoniers*, a numerous class who earn their living by collecting the rubbish to sell to ragmen, etc. and who were apprehensive that the new plan would interfere with their industry.—A number of them followed the carts, succeeded in taking possession of some of them, breaking them to pieces, burning some, and throwing others in the river. A number of the rioters were arrested.

The Nouvelliste, in mentioning this, says:—This *emeute* was perfectly unimportant in itself; but a number of agitators were observed among the crowd which it produced, eagerly employed in inflaming the public mind by the most absurd statements, such as, that Government paid the physicians to poison the sick, that the rich had brought up all the remedies, etc. etc. The presence of agents employed for a political purpose is also proved by the fact of its having been attempted to direct the mob upon Ste. Pelagie, where the Carlist conspirators of the 2d February, as well as several Republicans, are confined.

It appears, in fact, that a band of these rioters, driven back as far as the St. Jaques, were met by a body of young men, who, taking advantage of the existing excitement, led them towards the prison of St. Pelagie. The crowd increased on its way, by those idlers who are always ready to join in any disturbance: and when they arrived before the principal entrance they amounted to about 800. They attempted to force open the gate, and at the same time, the prisoners who had revolted destroyed the scaffolding, and formed the spars into weapons of offence, and broke down the bar which confined the inner doors.

The armed force which mustered in the yard were assailed with paving stones and broken glass bottles. The three summonses having been read, and the prisoners refusing to submit, five or six musket shots were fired. One man only, however, was killed. Nine of the most mutinous were seized and taken off to the prison of La Force, and the crowd at the outside was shortly afterwards dispersed. This morning the *chiffoniers* having renewed the disturbance, it has been necessary to station considerable bodies of troops, including National Guards, in the neighborhood of the Porte St. Denis and the Ruays.—The lamps have been broken in several streets in those quarters.—Nothing serious however occurred.

From the Messager des Chambres of April 5.

FRANCE.

It is impossible any longer to doubt that there is an organized band in Paris, who poison the wine, the milk and the water, throughout the city and the environs. The people are greatly exasperated, the citizens are in a perfect dread, and cry loudly against so infernal a conspiracy.

We will give a few facts as we hear them, and which unfortunately appear to be too true.

At Gros Caillon three men in succession have been arrested on suspicion of poisoning.

One of these delinquents entered the shop of a wine merchant when he was quite alone, and asked for a bottle *de vin a vingt sous*, and whilst the latter had gone to the cellar for it, he drew a packet from his pocket, and threw the contents into a large jug which stood there. The merchant's wife, however, who was sitting concealed by a curtain, and had watched the man's movement, ran out, seized him by the collar, and held him until her cries brought her husband and others to her assistance.

The villain was immediately taken to a neighboring *corps de garde*, where two others were brought immediately after, charged with the same offence. The people were so enraged, that they would have killed them had it been in their power; the whole neighborhood was in a great uproar. The Commissaire de Police had the greatest difficulty in conveying them safely to the Prefecture.

In another instance of the kind, a man entered the shop of a milk-woman living in the Reu de Bac, and asked for some warm milk, which she gave him in a measure, and he poured it into a cup he took from under a part of his dress. He then put his fingers into it for the pretended purpose of feeling whether it was warm, and saying it was cold, attempted to throw it again into the tin milk pail; but feeling some suspicion from the reports in circulation, and not altogether liking the appearance of her customer, the woman closed the lid of the pail, snatched the cup from his hand, and threw the milk into the gutter.

The same night, at Villejuif, two hawkers entered the house of a milk-woman, and attempted to throw a poisonous drug into some pails of milk which were about to be taken to Paris.

In the Rue de Colombier, an attempt was made to poison the well of a baker. In consequence of which the wells are every where covered, and fastened with a lock and key, so apprehensive are people of these nefarious transactions. Many ladies have themselves gone to the wells of their bakers, for the purpose of seeing that precautionary measures had been taken.

The water carriers padlock their pails, and have the lids to fasten down hermetically.

Thus one calamity was not enough, but another must be added. To the physical evils, epidemic and cholera, are added these torments of the mind which aggravate the others, and throw the whole city into a state of consternation.

The day drags on, people run to & fro, and in the midst of so many troubles, seek distraction of which there is no great need; but every where something dismal presents itself. Several families in the same house join for personal safety. The city towards ten or eleven is quite deserted, except in the very centre, where the agitated crowds continually sssemble in great numbers.

We must not, however, lose our confidence. There is no want of precautionary measures. Each is looking to the safety of the other The authorities are very prompt in their duties, and do every thing that can be done, and proper medicines & attendance are every where to be had for the cholera patients. As to the *poisoners*, it is to be hoped that the first arrests, and the punishments awarded to those villains, will prevent others from following so abominable an example of vice, and that that security will be restored to the capital of which it has so much need.

The New York Courier furnishes a few additional items from late French papers. From the complexion of the Paris journals, we should suppose, there exists much alarm in that metropolis in consequence of the Cholera.—The extracts we make, show that on the 1st and 2d April, there were considerable disturbances there, caused by the lower classes. The private correspondent of the *Journal du Havre* under date of the 3d, says "The troubles which afflicted the Capital yesterday are appeased, but much agitation still prevails among the indigent classes" The papers are replete with instances of benevolent exertion on the part of different individuals, to mitigate the distress resulting from the present state of things.

The Chamber of Deputies was almost deserted, and it was with much difficulty a sufficient number of members could be collected to form a quorum. The debates had lost all their animation and interest. The premier however still talked of convoking the Chambers to a second session for the purpose of voting the Budget for another year. There are some accounts which say the French troops were about to enlarge the sphere of their operations in Italy, others say that the Austrians were strengthening themselves in the legations and approaching nearer to Ancona, but there is nothing positive. According to letters from Vienna, the Austrian Cabinet is looking with great solicitude towards England: the British Minister, Sir Frederick Lamb, has been received there with marked attention. The Pope has demanded a categorical reply from the French Ambassador, on the subject of the debarkation of the French troops in the papal territories.

In regard to Belgium we perceive nothing but one article which says notwithstanding the adhesion of Austria to the twenty-four articles, the government had not relaxed in the least its military preparations.

The Paris papers of the 2d April, contain a report from Toulon, that the French and English squadron in the Levant had made an united attack on the Russian squadron, in consequence it is said of the Russian squadron having landed troops which joined the army of Colocotroni and assailed the French troops without the least warning. On the following day the correspondent of the *Journal du Havre*, alludes to this event, adding that it requires confirmation.

April 3.—This morning M. Casimir Perier has received despatches from most of the Prefects of Departments. They announce that Boards of Health have been convoked to adopt measures against the cholera. It also appears that this disorder has appeared in many other places.

PARIS, April 3.—The Prefect of Police has caused the following proclamation to be posted up:—

Inhabitants of Paris!—The tranquility which you have enjoyed for six months past, is this moment disturbed by a class of people whom the enemies of good order have succeeded in leading astray.

The new carriages employed to clean the streets of Paris have been made a pretext for tumultuous assemblages which trouble the repose of some parts of the metropolis. The *Chiffoniers** have been made believe that the dirt & rubbish would be taken from the streets during the night, and that they would thus be no longer able to follow their calling. Notwithstanding, no alteration has been made which can at all injure them. The measures taken by the authorities have in view to preserve the interests of every one.

Other absurd stories in regard to the Cholera, have been put in circulation in the *faubourgs* by ill-intentioned people, and fear has gained them belief.

Inhabitants of Paris! listen to your magistrates, who never are more sensible of what you have a right to expect from them than in those moments when their personal devotion may be of service to you.

Do not add to the bad consequences resulting from an accidental disease, exaggerated and aggravated by the enemies of your repose, the dangers of disorder, which are injurious to the precautions taking by the authorities for the benefit of the poor. Repulse with horror those men who are themselves, to attack the public weal, with the consequences of a temporary evil—An evil which ought to produce amidst the generous population of Paris, nought but acts of devotion and charity.

The laws will maintain order, and at the same time, humanity will allevate the public suffering.

We will perform with devotion our duties towards humanity, and with strictness what the law prescribes to us.

We rely upon you to support the measures of the authorities against those who disturb the public peace, as well as to second our efforts in favor of the unfortunate. Help to misfortune, and power to the law.—Paris, 2d April, 1832.

The Prefect of Police, GISQUET.

*These people collect the rubbish, to sell to rag-men, &c.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

BRUSSELS, April 2.

This country continues dreadfully agitated—troops are marching towards the frontiers from all directions. The fortresses are victualled—the hospitals preparing—and, from the preparations and orders issued by the War Ministers, a rupture with Holland may be daily expected. It is in contemplation to call out the second levy of militia for the year 1832, amounting to about 12,000 men. At Ghent the troops are already in motion, and two regiments, one of infantry, the other of light horse, and several batteries of artillery, have received orders to march toward the frontiers, two batteries of artillery and lancers have been ordered for Brussels, from Namur; two vessels, laden with ball and ammunition, left Tournay on the 27th ult. for Antwerp; and on Sunday last several campaign materials left the same fortress, taking different routes. The fortresses of Liege, Huy, Namur, and Ghent, have been provisioned for 3 months, and the head quarters of the army have been removed from Brussels to Louvain. At Antwerp the troops are put under arms, and the horses harnessed to the guns.

The Dutch and Belgians themselves think that an appeal to arms is highly probable, because they are both making the most anxious and expensive preparations for that contingency.

FREDERICK, May 5.

Destructive Fire.—We learn, with regret, that the saw and chopping mills of our esteemed fellow citizen John McPherson, esq. situated near the George-Town bridge, over the Monocacy, with 1500 bushels of rye, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and that it was with great difficulty the grist mill was saved. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by the friction of the machinery, owing to neglect in oiling it.—The loss is estimated at about $3,000 The fire had made such progress, before it was discovered, that the miller, who was asleep in the mill, escaped with difficulty.

YORK, May 5.

(Castle Fin) Forge in this county, was destroyed by fire, on Wednesday 25th of April last! It is situated in the lower end of the county, on Muddy Creek, about 3 miles from the Susquehanna, and 28 from this borough. It is the property of Mr. Bird Coleman, and has been but a few years in effectual and profitable operation. What the amount of loss is we have not learned.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

CASE OF SAMUEL HOUSTON.

The accused was brought to the bar; but, at the suggestion of Mr. Bell, had a more convenient position than the one assigned him, whence he addressed the House for two hours in his own defence. When he had concluded,

Mr. Harper, of N. H. submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That Samuel Houston, now in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, should be forthwith discharged

Mr. Huntington rose to offer an amendment, that all after the word *Resolved* should be stricken out, and the following inserted:

"That Samuel Houston has been guilty of a contempt and violation of the privileges of this House."

Mr. H. addressed the House at length in support of his amendment.

Mr. Polk having then obtained the floor—

Mr. Ingersoll moved that the further proceedings should be postponed until 11 o'clock, A. M. this day; which motion prevailed—ayes 67, nays 47.

After which the House adjourned.

May 9.

In the House of Representatives, the whole sitting was spent in the discussion of the case of Gen. Houston. Mr. Polk went into an elaborate argument upon the constitutional principles assumed by the House in taking cognizance of the case—which he said were identical with those grounds of necessity upon which the alien and sedition laws were placed, and which had been exploded by the general sense of the people. The constitution, he contended, gave the House no power of punishment except of its own members, by expulsion—and illustrated this point by the impracticability of conducting a trial here according to the forms of the constitution, and of enforcing judgment.

If the power belongs to the House, as inseparable from a branch of the Legislature—the co-ordinate branches possessed the same power—and he put the case whether the President, whose sanction was essential, with certain exceptions, to the validity of laws, possessed the same power of summary punishment for contempt with that claimed by the House. Mr. P. commented upon the various cases in which the point was supposed to have come before the House, none of which, he said, involved the present case. Mr. P. went into the consideration of the law of privilege as exercised by the British Parliament, and cited & commented upon various cases involving its principles.

He concluded that though none of those principles reached this case, the privileges of Parliament were applicable to this country—they having been established as a bulwark against the royal prerogative—while here the sovereignty resides in the people, whose rights were not to be abridged except by the express terms of the constitution—the whole spirit and provisions of which were hostile to the exercise of an unknown, undefined and despotic power in any branch of the government. He was followed by Mr. Ellsworth, who contended that all deliberate assemblies, as well as courts, possessed this power of punishment for contempt from necessity. He illustrated his argument by the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of *Andrew vs. Dunn*, and cited a variety of other cases to that point.

Mr. Drayton said his views of the power of the House did not accord with those of Mr. Polk, though upon the testimony before the House in the present case, he was opposed to the amendment, and in favor of the original resolution discharging Gen. Houston The necessary privilege of members only extended to their duties in the House. Whatever took place from other causes was unprivileged and belonged to the ordinary tribunals. He had voted in favor of taking Gen. Houston into custody on the ground that the affidavit of Mr. Stanberry had expressly stated the assault to have been committed by reason of the discharge of his duty here. The facts in evidence had presented a different case—one that had nothing to do with the privileges of the House.

Mr. E. Cooke supported the amendment at length; when he had concluded Mr. Doddridge said he wished to deliver a short opinion in the case, which he was not inclined to do to empty seats—he, therefore, moved that further proceedings be postponed till to-day at 11 o'clock, which was carried—and the House adjourned.

May 10.

The House then again proceeded to the consideration of the resolution respecting the case of SAMUEL HOUSTON, with the amendment proposed thereto; which was debated by Messrs. Doddridge and Beardsley. After several ineffectual attempts to postpone or adjourn, further proceedings were postponed until eleven o'clock A. M. this day. Before Mr B. had concluded his remarks, and at six o'clock, the House adjourned.

May 11.

The House then resumed the consideration of the case of SAMUEL HOUSTON, now in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for an alleged breach of privilege. Mr. Beardsley concluded his remarks against the motion for declaring him Guilty thereof. He was followed by Messrs. Sutherland, Mitchell of S. C., and Crane. Mr. Burges having obtained the floor at a late hour in the day, moved that further proceedings should be postponed until 11 o'clock, A. M. this day. The House refused to postpone, by the following vote, ayes 67, noes 83. Thereupon, Mr. Speight moved a call of the House, which was ordered. The Roll was partly gone through, and being then suspended, Mr Reed renewed the motion to postpone until 11 o'clock. The propriety of postponement was discussed by Messrs. Kerr, Wayne, and McDuffie. Mr. Craig moved to amend the motion by inserting 10 o'clock. This motion not being in order, Mr. Reed withdrew his motion; and Mr. Craig moved to suspend the rule of the House, to enable him to submit a motion, that when the House adjourned, it should meet at 10 o'clock. The House suspended the rule, ayes 107, noes 45; and the motion of Mr. C. prevailed. Thereupon on motion of Mr. Reed, the further proceedings were postponed until 10 o'clock, A. M. this day, and at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

May 12.

The case of Samuel Houston again coming up;

Mr. Burges who had the floor, advocated the amendment of Mr. Huntington, declaring that he had been guilty of a contempt and violation of the privileges of the House.

Mr. Archer followed in a speech upon the opposite side.

Mr. Kerr and Mr. Dickson successively took the floor, in elaborate arguments in support of the amendment of Mr. Huntington. The latter gentleman was still addressing the House, at 8 o'clock, when our paper went to press. The House seemed determined to have the question before adjournment.

Gen. Houston convicted.

POSTSCRIPT!

Nine o'clock, P. M.—We stop the Press to say that the House of Representatives has just taken the question on Mr. Houston's case, and decided that "he has been guilty of a contempt and violation of the privileges of the House," by a vote of 106 to 89.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, thereupon moved that it is inexpedient to proceed further in the case, and that S. Houston be discharged. This motion was undecided when we left the House.

We ask the attention of our readers to the testimony of Mr. Buckner, a Senator from Missouri, as given on the trial of Houston for the assault upon Mr. Stanberry—[it is on our first page.]—The N. Y. American makes the following just remarks on the conduct of Buckner: "Is there a hod-carrier in our streets—is there a man any where, who feels within him the common instinct of humanity to succor and protect a defenceless fellow creature—who would not think himself irretrievably disgraced by the part, which upon his own showing, Mr. Buckner played on this occasion? For the brutal and ruffian assault of Mr. Houston—infamous as we deem it, there was at least the apology of supposed wrong received, but that Mr. Buckner, or any other human creature, who was under no excitement, and had no cause of complaint against the party assailed, should calmly look on such a scene, and only interfere when, from his lying "perfectly still," he "thought Stanberry was badly hurt, or perhaps killed," we could never have believed upon testimony less irrefragable than that of his oath." This man is a disgrace to the state whose representative he is, and to the body of which he is a member—and should be expelled, upon his own testimony.

Comets.—We understand that the public will, in a few days, be gratified with an ESSAY upon these occasional visiters, from the pen of the Rev. Mr. COOPER. At the present moment, when so much interest is excited upon the subject, it cannot fail to be highly acceptable, as we learn Mr. Cooper has some new views of their phenomena, and proposes a theory, which accounts for them on simple principles.

Hitherto the opinions of philosophers have been various, and often discordant, and no theory has been proposed that has given entire satisfaction—A correct theory is undoubtedly a desideratum in philosophy How far Mr. Cooper will satisfy the inquiring mind, we pretend not to say. Certain it is, the attempt is a laudable one. *Pouls.*

The Comet—A Mr D'Exley has been lecturing in a Western town upon the character of the Comet. He asks why should we be uneasy about any predictions of this destructive power?

"If we could certainly know, that within a short period of time the earth would share the fate of an egg on which the Fable Roc had fallen, why should we be alarmed? Are we not in the hands of the ever-living God who made us. Can any event place us beyond the reach of his *power*? will it not be our gain if we be not within that of his *mercy*? What has the Comet to do with the soul, that shall forever survive the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds?"

A woman named Stillman, at Sandy Bay, Gloucester, Mass. was recently discovered in bed in a state of insensibility, occasioned by intoxication; and *her infant child suffocated and its arm broken*, having been overlaid by its mother.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

SPLENDID SCHEME!

One Prize of $30,000,
~~ONE of 15,000,~~
1 of 5,000, 1 of 1,070,
AND NO LESS THAN

FORTY OF $1,000!

THE TENTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 19th of May.
60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	51	70
1	15,000	51	50
1	5,000	102	40
1	1,070	102	30
40	1,000	1479	20
40	500	11475	10
51	100		

Tickets, $10, Halves, $5,
Other Shares in proportion.
FOR SALE AT
CLARKSON'S.
Gettysburg, May 8. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 9,
28 55 2 52 10 57 14 8 16
20. 23 24. a Prize of $1,000,
IN CLASS 8,
Sold to a Gentleman in the Country.

NEW AND Cheap Goods.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Seasonable GOODS,
Among which are
Superfine Blue, Black, Brown & Mixed Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Irish Linens,
Silk and Marseilles Vesting,
Super Beaverteens,
Satteens and Drillings,
Ginghams, Calicoes,
Fancy, Gauze & Crape Handkerchiefs,
Lutestring and Gros de Nap Silks,
Leghorn, Straw, and Palm-leaf Hats and Bonnets,
Fancy, Gauze, and Mantua Sett Ribbons, &c. &c.

☞Having purchased our Goods low for CASH, we will sell them on the most accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce. The Public are invited to give them a call.
DICKEY & HIMES.
Gettysburg, April 24. tf

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Enrolled Militia of the 2nd Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

ARE required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz:—

IN BATTALIONS, as follows, viz. The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on *Monday the 14th;* the 2d do. of do. on *Tuesday the 15th;*

The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on *Wednesday the 16th;* the 2d do. of do. on *Thursday the 17th;*

The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on *Friday the 18th;* and the 2d do. of do. on *Saturday the 19th of May next*—unless the Commanding Officers, shall direct REGIMENTAL Trainings instead thereof.

The "York & Adams County Liberty Battalion," & the "American Union Batt." will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officers may direct.

THE VOLUNTEERS within the bounds of the 89th and 90th Regiments, not attached to the Battalion, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection.

THE APPEALS:
For the Militia, on *Monday the 11th of June next;* for the Volunteers, on *Monday the 5th of November next.*
J. SANDERS,
Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade, 5th Div. Pennsylvania Militia.
April 3, 1832. tp

Battalion Orders.

THE *American Union Battalion of Volunteers*, composed of the Gettysburg Troop, Gettysburg Guards, Liberty Riflemen, and Mountpleasant Riflemen, will parade, for drill and inspection, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 19th day of May next*, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By order of the Major,
DAVID SCOTT, *Adjutant.*
April 17. tp

Battalion Orders!

The York & Adams County Liberty Battalion of Volunteers,
Composed of the DILLSBURG GUARDS, PETERSBURG INVINCIBLES, and the FRANKLIN GUARDS, will parade for drill and inspection, in Butt's-town, on *Monday the 21st day of May next*, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Major,
WM. MOORHEAD, *Adjutant.*
April 24. tp

JOHN ROTH,
Portrait & Sign Painter,

HAS taken possession of the house lately occupied by Mr Henry C. Neinstedt, and next door to the Printing-office of the "Republican Statesman," Baltimore-street, Gettysburg.—He informs the Public in general, that he paints *PORTRAITS* and *SIGNS*, with Oil or Water colors. All orders will be promptly executed on reasonable terms.
April 24. 4t

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 29th day of May next*, to wit:

The account of Martin Carl, Administrator of the estate of Martin Carl, deceased.

The account of David Eicker, Administrator of the estate of John Mixel, deceased.

The account of John Bomgartner & Daniel Geiselman, Executor of the estate of Daniel Geiselman, deceased.

The account of John Wolford, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Cato, deceased.

The account of James A. Thompson, Administrator of the estate of Hugh Bigham, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bushey, Administrator of the estate of Enoch Myers, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bushey, Executor of the estate of Margaret Bushey, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, Executor of the estate of William Bigham, deceased.

The account of Garret Cowhover, Executor of the estate of Mary McIlvain, deceased.

The account of David Wills, Esq Administrator of the estate of Jacob Gilbert, deceased.

The account of George Fehl, Administrator of the estate of David Hoffman, deceased.

The account of Henry Myers, Executor of the estate of Peter Deardorff, deceased.

The account of Abraham Guise, Administrator of the estate of Barbara Guise, deceased.

The account of Martin Boyer, Executor of the estate of Jacob Hoover, d'd

The account of Hugh Denwiddie and David Denwiddie, Administrators of the estate of Hugh Denwiddie, dec'd.

The account of Henry Brinkerhoff, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Houghtelin, deceased

The account of Cornelius Lott and Henry Lott, Administrators of the estate of Cornelius Lott, deceased

The account of Anthony Shorb and John Shenfelder, Administrators of the estate of Henry Will, deceased.

The account of Jacob Dellone and Martin Clunk, Administrators of the estate of Anthony Obold, deceased.

—ALSO—

The Guardianship account of John Hostetter, Guardian of Margaret and James Warner

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*
Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 24, 1832. 4t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the creditors of ANDREW WILL, deceased, and to all persons concerned, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Auditors to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets remaining in the hands of the Executors of said deceased, due and payable to the respective creditors—we will meet at the house of CHRISTIAN BISHOP, Innkeeper, in Littles-Town, Adams county, on *Saturday the 19th day of May inst.* at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of making distribution of such assets as may remain in the hands of the Executors.
JAMES RENSHAW,
JACOB KELLER,
JOHN SHORB, } Auditors.
May 1. 3t

Theological Seminary.

THE few delinquent subscribers resident in Adams county, are requested to make payment, without delay, to the Agent of the Board, Mr. H. WITMOR; because all accounts remaining unpaid on the 1st of June next, the subscriber will be under the necessity of transferring, in payment of the debt of the Institution, made on the faith of these subscriptions, in the erection of the Seminary Edifice.
CHARLES A. BARNITZ,
Treasurer of the Board.
April 10. 4t

DR. CHAPMAN'S
Anti-Dyspeptic, or Sour Stomach Pills,

HAVE stood the test of experience, and are found to be an infallible cure for Indigestion. These pills have been highly approved of by those who have used them for the above disease. They act as a powerful tonic, neutralizing the acid upon the stomach—give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion—restore the appetite—and remove nausea and sickness at the stomach, habitual costiveness, head ache, despondency of the mind, paleness of the countenance, palpitation of the heart, vertigo or giddiness, belching up of water which is sometimes tasteless but most commonly sour, and many other nervous affections. They do not contain mercury in any form, nor do they sicken the stomach as most purgative medicines do, but perform the office of a safe and mild ca- [illegible] drink, or exposures to wet or cold, while using them. They are therefore particularly calculated for family use. The proprietor of these pills was one of the most eminent practitioners in the U. States, and used them successfully in his practice for many years.
For Sale by
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist.
Gettysburg, Aug. 30. tf

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on *Saturday the 19th inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By order, G. ARMOR, O. S.
May 8. tp

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF
ESTHER LASHELLS,

LATE of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, to wit:—Eleanor Donaldson, William Clark, Walter Clark, (who is since deceased, leaving issue, six children, two of whom, to wit, Henry, and Emily, are now of full age, and the remaining four, to wit, Eleanor, George, Thomas, and Michael, are yet infants) John Clark, (since deceased, without leaving lawful issue,) Michael Clark, and Ralph Lashells, (since deceased, leaving issue, to wit, Margaret, intermarried with John P. M'Clay, Eleanor, intermarried with Brown M'Clay, Walter C., & James,)—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Monday the 28th day of May inst.* on a certain Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, and known on the general plan of said borough as number sixty-eight, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining—to make partition thereof to & among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.
WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 1, 1832. } ti

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

The petition of David Beecher, son-in-law of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, was read to the Court, setting forth that the said Jacob lately died intestate, having, in his lifetime, made advancements to several of his heirs—and praying the Court to grant a Rule on the heirs of said Intestate, to appear at the next Orphans' Court, to shew cause why Auditors should not be appointed to ascertain and adjust the advancements made to the respective heirs of the said Jacob, &c. Whereupon

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the heirs of said Intestate, viz.: Margaretta Gilbert (widow), Barney Gilbert, (who has released his interest in said estate, Susanna, intermarried with Bernhart Gilber, (whose share is sold to T. Stevens,) Molly, intermarried with Jacob Arendt, Catharine, intermarried with Michael Crowl, Elizabeth, intermarried with Michael Saltzgiver, who died before the said Jacob, leaving issue, Henry, Daniel, Margaret, Michael, Eliza, and Sophia Saltzgiver, all minors; Sally, intermarried with Daniel Herr, John Gilbert, (eldest son) Jacob Gilbert, George Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Sophia, intermarried with Col. Jacob Harman, and Mary, intermarried with David Beecher, or the Guardians of such as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on *Tuesday the 29th day of May inst.* to show cause why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk
May 1. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

MICHAEL FREY,

deceased, viz. Peter Frey, (the children of Christina Long, who died before her father,) Jacob Long, George Long, Samuel Long, David Long, and Catharine Long, intermarried with Samuel Slothower, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors—to appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 29th day of May* [illegible] Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.
May 1. tc

FOR SALE,
THE UNEXPIRED TIME OF A
NEGRO BOY,

Who has about seven years to serve.
☞Inquire of
J. B. M'PHERSON.
Gettysburg, Feb. 14. tf

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends, and the Public generally, that they have again taken the well-known Establishment on Middle Creek, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where they will, with the greatest promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,
OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO
Cloths, Cassinetts, Blankets, and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 7th of May, at the following places, viz:
Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township,
Johnston's Store, in Millers-Town,
Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill,
Wm Pierce's, on Marsh-creek,
Epley's Mill, on Marsh creek,
Christian Witmer's, on Tom's-creek,
Black's Mill, on Rock-creek,
John Yett's, Two Taverns,
Ruffleberger's Tavern, Balt Road,
Sheets' Tavern, near Gettysburg,
Delaplane's Tavern, near Taney-Town,
Eline's Store, near Null's Mill,
John Kephart's, at Troxell's Mill,
Capt. Sluss's,
Adam Lightenwalter's, near Sell's Mill,
Gribble's Tavern, at Monocacy Bridge,
Widow Black's, and Baugher's Store, in Emmitsburg,
J. Ash's Tavern, and Danner & Ziegler's Store, in Gettysburg;
where they will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N B It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions therewith, to prevent mistakes.

☞Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.
SAMUEL ARTHUR,
DAVID ZIMMERMAN.
April 17. tf

COLUMBUS *Woollen Factory:*

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has leased the

Fulling Establishment,

formerly known as *Adam Slyder's*, and, recently, as *Samuel Diller's* Carding and Fulling Mill. This Establishment has been enlarged suitable for a Manufactory, and is situated on the head waters of Little Conowago creek, York county, four miles from Hanover, seven from Littles-Town, and one and a half from the Turnpike leading from Hanover to Baltimore—where he intends to carry on the

MANUFACTURING
FROM THE FLEECE, INTO
Narrow Cloth, Cassinett, Linsey, Blankets, Flannel, cross-barred or plain, Carpets, girthed or figured:
ALSO—RAG CARPET,

for which the subscriber has on hand a quantity of good Cotton Chain, ready colored, that he can sell at a moderate price.

☞**DYEING,**

in the most substantial and durable manner, will be executed, such as Indigo Blue, Madder Red, Scarlet, Pink, Orange, Yellow, Green, Brown, and all other brilliant colors, will be dyed on Carpet or Coverlet Yarn.

Wool to be carded into Rolls, Woollen Yarn to weave, or Cloth to full and dress, will be particularly attended to, and done on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice.

He pledges himself to be responsible for all work which may be entrusted to his care, and not done in a workmanlike manner, if received in good order. From his own personal knowledge of the business, and regular attendance, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage

☞For the convenience of those persons at a distance, the Subscriber will take in work at the store of Jacob Wert, Hanover; Henry Shriver's store, Littles-Town; Joseph Lefever's tavern, on the Frederick road, and at the tavern of Philip Heagy, Esq Oxford:—from whence it will be taken every two weeks (from the beginning of May next) and returned as soon as finished Persons bringing Wool to be carded from a considerable distance to the Factory, can, by waiting on it, take it with them in Rolls

The price of Carding will be as moderate as at any other place in the neighborhood Wool, or any other kind of saleable Country Produce, at a fair price, will be taken as pay for work.
JOHN J. N. DEATRICK.
April 24 tf

DOCTOR
DAVID GILBERT,
RESIDENCE in the House recently occupied by the Rev. DAVID M'CONAUGHY, Baltimore-street.
April 17. tf

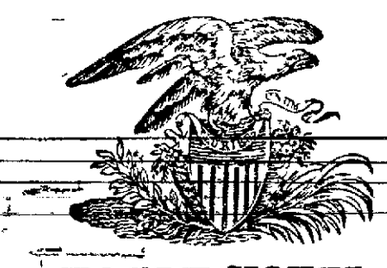
Notice is hereby Given

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF
WM. SLAYBAUGH,

LATE of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—a widow, Ann Slaybaugh, children, Betsy, intermarried with John Bender, Conrad Slaybaugh, Catharine, intermarried with Jacob Bender, Hannah, intermarried with Henry Crumb, Sally, intermarried with Jacob Plank, Susanna Slaybaugh, Peggy Slaybaugh—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Friday the 25th day of May inst.* on a Tract of Land, situate in Menallen township, adjoining lands of Jacob Smith, Henry Peters and others, containing One Hundred and Fifty-Eight Acres, more or less—also, a Farm adjoining lands of James Wray, George Weaver and others, containing One Hundred and Fifteen Acres, more or less—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.
WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 1, 1832. } ti



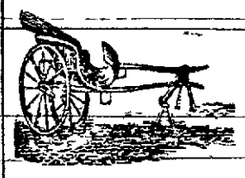
EAGLE HOTEL,
Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets,
GETTYSBURG.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken that well known TAVERN STAND, on the corner of Baltimore & Middle-streets, Gettysburg, lately occupied by PHILIP HEAGY, Esq and has fitted it up in a handsome and comfortable manner—The House is large and commodious; and the Stabling extensive and convenient. His Bar shall at all times be furnished with the best of Liquors; and his Table abundantly supplied. His Beds are good; and a steady and attentive Hostler will always be kept.—In short, no pains shall be spared by him to accommodate Travellers and others, and render them comfortable; and he hopes, by his attention, to merit and receive a generous support from his Friends and the Public.
JACOB SANDERS.
Gettysburg, March 27. tf

JOHN GEISELMAN,
Coach-Trimmer, and Harness-Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public at large, that he has REMOVED his Shop to the New Building on Middle-street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house—where he will carry on both the above branches of business in all their details, and on the most extensive scale. All kinds of Work in the above Trades will be executed with elegance and despatch, and at the most reduced prices—and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, and the neatness and excellence of his work, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

He will also keep on hand for sale,



GIGS, Barouches, and all other kinds of *Wheel Carriages.*

He forbears to say any thing of his qualifications, but will be judged by the work which he has heretofore done—to which the most critical examination is invited.
Gettysburg, April 10. tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
PLATING Establishment,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,
Coach and Gig Mounting,
Joints, Side door, Dash & Body Handles,
BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,
WINKERS & PADS,
Top and Trace Finishers,
of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.
Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf